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Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Lemons are exceedingly healthful to most people. Anything that promotes general health will help rheumatism. But further than this it is claimed that lemons counteract uric acid and in that way are helpful to rheumatism. I do not know that any particular quantity of the lemon juice is recommended. Be careful to dilute the juice using not more than two tablespoonfuls to a large glass of water, or even less if this proves too strong. One tablespoonful of lemon juice in a full glass of water taken three times a day before eating will be helpful.—Editor G. F. G.

Notes from "Health Talks."

If a person thinks he is well he comes pretty near being so. This is especially true if the person happens to be a woman.

"Who by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature?" This was said many, many years ago. It needs to be said again. It needs to be said many, many times.

Drugs, Diet, Calisthenics, Work: These four. But the greatest of these is work.

While people are in a measure dependent upon the tact and wisdom of the physician, they ought in every case try to use their own common sense. Physicians are fallible. Like other men they are liable to make mistakes. They should not always be taken too seriously.

Avoid strong tea and coffee. Avoid pie and improperly cooked food. Avoid ice water, except in lemonade or oatmeal water.

Avoid drafts of air, but have plenty of it both day and night.

Avoid drugs, and keep in mind this motto: "Air, exercise and diet."

Should a perfectly well man consult a physician he would probably discover that he has a disease with a Latin name. He would also discover that he needs a remedy with a Latin name, and he would receive a prescription written in Latin. But when he comes to pay, English is good enough. Just ordinary, old-fashioned United States dollars will do very well.

The most effectual remedy for that one who is chronically complaining of weak stomach, bad liver, nervousness and heart disease is work. Not a dreary treadmill of dull, stolid routine, but work that will absorb the whole interest and attention, that will keep him so busy he will have no time to think of his body. Thus left alone the body will take care of itself. It is an automatic machine and any attempt on the part of the mind to interfere is sure to tend disastrously.

Catnip tea is good for nervous babies. It is good for a nervous woman, too. Try it.

Fruit is a perfect food when ripe and in prime condition. Pity it is that it is not in more daily use among old and young, and that children in particular are not often encouraged to eat more fruit and less confectionery. The skins of fruit, however, should not be eaten. They are so apt to contain germs which are hurtful, and they are intended for the protection of the fruit and not for food any more than the husks of corn, the skins of turnips or potatoes, or the

rinds of melons. Many people who complain that apples, pears, and the like, do not agree with them, would find the trouble much lessened, if not altogether obviated, if they would refrain from eating the skins.

Of the 1,160,000 persons born in this country in a year, one-fourth die before their fifth birthday, one-half reach the age of fifty, and barely a quarter live the natural span of threescore and ten. Thus, three out of four people, in the healthiest country of the world, die before their time.

Tincture of camphor and tincture of myrrh are both excellent to add in the proportion of ten or twelve drops to a glass of water for rinsing the mouth in the morning.

Should anything get into the eye, one drop of castor oil should be dropped in the corner of it; but if it be mortar or lime, bathe with a weak solution of water and vinegar.

far-reaching action, and he believed that the X-ray acted in a similar manner, only with the important advantage that it yielded a much better cosmetic result.—From Report of meeting of American Electro-Therapeutic Association in Medical Record.

Nature's Own Restoratives.

Honey is wholesome and nourishing. Maple sugar is better than cane sugar, and maple syrup better than molasses.

The juice of pineapple cuts the membrane from the throat in diphtheria.

Sour oranges are said to be a good fruit in cases of rheumatism.

A Roman remedy for malaria is this: "Cut a lemon into a pint of water, peel and all, boil down to one-half. Take one teaspoonful before meals. Better than quinine."

Hot or cold lemonade, with or without sugar, is very grateful at any time.

of ripe and juicy apples before going to bed.

The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases.—Popular Science News.

Squirrels for Parks and Groves.

I have often queried why our city parks have not introduced gray squirrels into the woodlands of these parks. I doubt if there is any one attraction in Central park, New York city, that delights more people, young and old, than the numerous gray squirrels there, which have become so tame as to take nuts from the hands of strangers. I know of nothing more attractive in roving through the woodlands than to see these squirrels hopping about the ground, or climbing the trees, or jumping from branch to branch in native freedom.

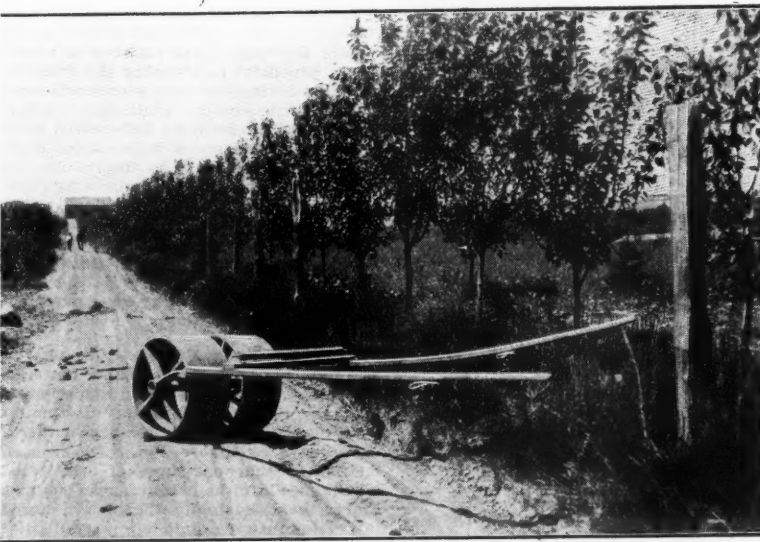
There will be no difficulty in securing gray squirrels. My neighbor at his beautiful grove succeeded in increasing the number of gray squirrels to hundreds in a few years and they are still flourishing in that attractive piece of woodland. If the squirrels could not be secured here there are places in New York city where they can be bought. It might be best to confine the squirrels for a year or two in the timberlands. Then later, as they increase in number they could be liberated and would feel at home there. I do not think that there would be great danger of their being shot by marauders. These squirrels are wary, and well calculated to take care of themselves, which, with the attention that would naturally be given, would be sufficient protection. Farmers could have signs put up prohibiting shooting.

How Was Coal Formed?

Some interesting and mysterious points in the history of coal formation are discussed by Dr. J. F. Hoffmann of Berlin, in the Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie. Although authorities are agreed that coal is fossilized vegetation, the details of the process by which it came to be what it is are by no means clear. Dr. Hoffmann believes that spontaneous combustion was an important factor. According to a contributor to Engineering (London, September 26), who discusses Dr. Hoffmann's paper, the popular view of the formation of coal may be summarized as follows: Certain plants or trees grow in morasses; they decay and sink; more plants grow on the first layer, and sink in their turn. The weighted-down residue decompose through the influence of microbes, with the generation of methane and carbonic acid; and when the decomposed mass is afterwards exposed to high pressure, we find, according to the age of the deposit, peat, lignite, coal, or anthracite; graphite does not appear to have the same genesis as coal.

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Though the man of push may be in the rear you can't keep him there.



Photograph showing a long row of Kelfter pear trees at Green's farm along the line of an old fence that formerly divided two fields. All fence lines at Green's farm are bordered with some kind of fruit trees. The above trees have borne several crops of fruit. The one-horse roller in foreground is a handy tool, narrow enough to pass between rows of raspberries, etc.

The best of all remedies for ivy poison is simply hot water. Apply it as hot as can be borne, every hour or two, as often as the itching returns. Poison sumac yields to the same treatment.

Bathe a bruise with vinegar as soon as the accident happens; if it can be kept in place, lay a cloth soaked in vinegar over the injury, wetting it as it dries, and there will be very little discoloration.

A small piece of borax dissolved in the mouth relieves hoarseness, and often allays a cough induced by throat irritation. Used often as a gargle it is healing for a cankered mouth or throat.

A man's idea of practicing economy is to preach it three times a day to his wife.—Acheson Globe.

Dr. Robert Reyburn said he believed that the reason the knife failed in the treatment of cancer was that the disease was always diffused beyond the part visible to the unaided eye and the knife consequently laid open fresh channels of infection. The treatment of certain cases of cancer by caustic pastes was still popular, because of its

or if one is feverish or has a cold. Fast-ing, rest in bed, and lemons would work wonders in many a case of cold and grip.

The best liver regulator is to be found in apples, eaten baked or raw. A physician told me that he attended the pupils of a well known boarding school and among them was a country girl whose complexion was the envy of all her associates. She had a custom of taking a plate of apples to her study in the evening and eating them slowly while she was preparing her lessons.

Apples for Sleeplessness.

The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon, up but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating

Uncle Hiram on City Life.

There is always somethin' doin' to make city people sad;
If it ain't a sausage famine, why you'll hear the water's bad;
When the strikers stop the street cars then the dickens is to pay
And the people have to foot it, gittin' clubbed along the way,
And the fever epidemics and the small-pox every year
Keep the city people stewin', and I'm glad to live out here.

Oh, it's quiet in the country and there's few uncommon sights,
And God's moon and stars up yonder have to do fer 'lectric lights,
But with 'taters in the cellar and with wood piled in the shed,
When there's hay stacked in the hay-mows fer the stock that must be fed,
They can have their noisy city, with the sights up there to see,
And the kind old quiet country will be good enough for me.
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The planting of early apples has been discouraged in the past because they were usually unmarketable. Times are changing and in our larger cities the market for early apples is usually very satisfactory, says Professor Green in Ohio Farmer. The time has not come for large plantings of early apples but it is worth while for those living near good markets to begin to give some attention to the best varieties.

Oldenburg, or Duchess, as it is more commonly called, is a little later than any of the above. It is the best of all for market because it can be used before fully grown and keeps well in cold storage after ripening. The tree is an early and annual bearer. In planting early apples for market I would put in about nine-tenths of Oldenburg. There are so many good varieties which ripen a little later than the Oldenburg that it is hard to choose. Maiden's Blush can hardly be omitted, because it is an annual bearer and is well known in the markets, but the fruit drops badly and bruises easily. Unless the ground under the tree is mulched one cannot expect to get much more than half of the crop to market. Wealthy is a fine variety but it has the same fault of early dropping, although bruises do not show badly on it.

The benevolent crop is growing as rapidly as is the wheat or the corn crop. That is, the total of all gifts to benevolence increases in this country by leaps and bounds. America has not yet reached the level of England, because not yet the financial center, but it is fast overtaking it. No records of benevolence that are at all adequate are kept. Those that are kept are of gifts above \$5,000, and they are recorded by private persons. Some place the total annual benevolence at \$60,000,000, others at \$80,000,000, for last returns. That most figures are mere guesses is shown by their variance. It is to be one of the tasks of the new benevolent trust to keep an accurate record of all gifts, made through it or otherwise, and to publish the same. Missionary benevolence is rapidly increasing, and is likely, so experts say, to supplant for a time the wave of educational benevolence that has, for the last ten years, been sweeping over the country. The tendency is now toward missionary causes rather than educational ones. Faith is larger in missionary saneness than it was ten years ago.

Another cause that has led to the formation of the benevolent trust is the employment by most benevolent causes of expert beggars. A prolific school for these experts has been the Methodist twentieth century fund of \$20,000,000. The leaders in this movement were bishops and ministers, but doing the routine work of securing these millions have been a large number of bright young men, by no means all of them ministers. They have had valuable training, and immediately they developed ability they have been picked up by this ambitious promoter or that, and set to combing city after city in efforts to brush out of them all the benevolence that all the good people had to bestow, willing or the opposite. Presbyterians in the United States and Canada, Methodists in Canada, the Young Men's Christian Association, and something more than ten score educational projects have given employment to these people. The result is that men and women of means are beginning to demand protection. Skill at begging has been developed to wonderful degree. Men can be named who expect each year to beg \$40,000 to \$60,000. They engage to secure such minimum sums or lose their jobs. Nothing about the business escapes them. The proverbial drummer is not shrewder than they.

A new toast: Bring a quart of milk to the boiling point, and add two eggs well beaten. Boil one minute, and then salt to taste, and pour over thick slices of buttered toast. Put in the oven until the custard is set.



The leather of shoes can be kept looking nearly as good as new by an occasional rubbing with ordinary vaseline. Use very little, and rub it in well with the tip of the finger.

Peaches in Texas—The Quincy Orchard company was organized at Willsboro, September 11th, capital stock \$50,000. The object is to plant and grow the Elberta peach at Elberta, Wood county. The company expects to plant 500 acres in peaches this coming winter.

What is said to be the largest and oldest pear tree in America is in Michigan, near Lake Erie. It is supposed to have been planted by the French when they first settled in that country. Five feet above the ground this tree measures thirteen feet in circumference, and is sixty-five feet high. It is said also to be a prolific bearer, that rarely fails of a full crop. No special effort has been made to prolong the life of the tree, but it has grown naturally as the forest trees of similar age.

The census report gives Texas 1,484,846 apple trees of bearing age, and a yield of 590,955 bushels in the year 1899. This is a little less than half a bushel per tree. The same authority gives Arkansas a yield of 1.4 pecks per tree, and Missouri 1.2 pecks per tree. And yet there are people who do not believe apples can be successfully grown in Texas. The small yield is doubtless owing to the age of the trees. At Rochester, N. Y., apple trees are often fifty years old, yielding ten to twenty barrels each.—Editor G. F. G.

"Willets, who is that girl at the other end of the parlor?"

"I've been trying all evening to think of her name. She's rather pretty, don't you think?"

"Rather pretty? By George, she's a peach!"

"Ah, that helps me to recall her name. She is a Miss Crawford."—Chicago Tribune.

Fertilizing.—The regular and intelligent cultivation and fertilization of fruit trees is as much a necessity if good results are expected as would be the case with any other crop. We are aware that this is not assented to by many farm orchardists, who claim that their experience has proved that in many cases the practice has been deleterious rather than beneficial. But if the practice of these objectors is investigated, it will be found that in the application of fertilizers they have not made the matter a study, and have fed the plants either on the wrong food or have given it to them at the wrong time. Stable manure, for instance, is a good thing in its place and when used at the proper time. But it must be remembered that it is a highly nitrogenous and consequently a growth inducing material. Supplying stable manure in large quantities in the fall has a tendency to force the growth and produce a tender, sappy wood and twigs, which do no good, but render the trees more liable to be affected by the winter cold. But while the application of nitrogen at this time of the year is unwise and unproductive of good results, it is otherwise with phosphates and potash.

Juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, liver complaint and inflammation of the bowels. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds, and heal diseased lungs. Its uses are manifold, says the Boston "Traveler," and the more we employ it internally, the better we shall find ourselves. It will yet supersede quinine.

First-class fruit in first-class shape will probably create an inquiry for more of the same kind.

When the chickens are growing fast, it is a good plan to mix a little bone-meal in their soft feed.

If a hen lays an egg a week the year through, it will just about pay for her feed, and every extra egg will yield a profit. The hen, therefore, that lays three eggs a week will pay double the profit of the one that produces but two eggs.

The total trees of bearing age in the commercial orchard areas of the United States, up to June 1, 1900, according to the twelfth census, is 210,000,000, an in-

crease of 75,000,000 or more than 40 per cent. over the apple area of 1890. This commercial area of 1900 yielded in 1899 somewhat more than 175,000,000 bushels.

Cement for Stove Cracks.—Mix liquid water glass to a thick paste with druggists' finely powdered pulverized iron. Large cracks on the under side can be closed with equal parts of sifted ashes and coarse salt, made into a thick paste with cold water. Must be renewed occasionally.

For Cracks in Wood.—Dissolve one part glue in sixteen parts water; when nearly cool, thicken with equal parts of sawdust and prepared chalk. Oil varnish, thickened with equal parts of white, and red lead, litharge, and chalk makes a good cement.

The growing of apples promises to be a very profitable branch of horticultural activity in the future, as it has been in the past. The demand for winter apples is one difficult to satisfy. There are as yet many problems to solve as to the adaptability of varieties to different localities, but in every locality some varieties are known that are successful there. The sooner winter apple orchards are put out the better, as it takes a good many years for an orchard of that kind to come into bearing.

Feeding Straw.—In some experiments which were made in feeding straw it was found that when linseed meal was being fed better results were had with the straw than with hay, says American Cultivator. The linseed meal packed too closely and was but imperfectly digested. When cornmeal was given better results were obtained from feeding hay than from the straw. Yet the value of straw as a cattle food when cut early is so well established that it is now thought too valuable to be used as bedding in stables or yards until the cattle have picked out the best of it, and they reject only that which is overripe.

Late Plowing.—Late plowing is sometimes beneficial in allowing the frost to assist in destroying insects and pulverizing the soil, says an exchange. When manure is broadcast on fall-plowed land it is better to harrow it in rather than leave the land rough, as the liability of loss from washing of the manure by rains will be lessened. When plowing at this season the ridges should be so thrown up as to derive the most advantage from cross-plowing in the spring. It requires excellent judgment to plow a field as it should be done if there are wet places or uneven surfaces.

Food Has Many Values.—The value of the food is not in the available material contained therein for the production of meat or milk only, but also in the amount and quality of the manure derived therefrom, says Baltimore Sun. It has been estimated that one-third of the food eaten goes into the manure. As the manure, then, is simply the food stored away for future use, it is important that in order to derive the greatest benefit from the food consumed the manure should be carefully managed to prevent losses. The manure heap is the savings bank of the farm.

Forty per cent. of the people of the United States are farmers or living upon farms, and they not only produce enough to feed and clothe themselves and the other 60 per cent. of the inhabitants, but annually send away \$1,000,000,000 of their surplus products to other countries, and yet half of them do not take any kind of farm paper. Ask your neighbor to subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

Orchards Add Value to Farms.—An orchard is a necessity on the farm. It is well known, says the Philadelphia Record, that a farm containing an orchard will sell at a fair price, when farms with no orchards are sacrificed. The buyer always looks for the greatest number of advantages, and if apples, peaches, pears, plums, and the small fruits can be found, instead of only an apple orchard, the value of the farm will be increased much more than the original cost of the orchard. If the farm is not for sale the orchard will be a source of profit to the farmer.

Lime in Fall.—The free use of lime in autumn, especially under fruit trees, will materially assist in destroying fungi. Use air-slacked lime, and apply it freely. It is not as efficacious as some of the spraying formulas.

The Home Days.

When the goldenrod has withered, and the maple-leaves are red,
When the robin's nest is empty, and the cricket's prayers are said,
In the silence and the shadow of the swiftly hastening fall
Come the dear and happy home days, days we love the best of all.

If the raindrops dance cotillions on the roof and on the eaves,
If the chill wind sweeps the meadows, shorn and bare and bound in sheaves,
If the snowflakes come like fairies, shod in shoes of silence, we
Only crowd the closer, closer, where the cheery kindred be.

When the goldenrod has faded, when the maple-leaves are red,
When the empty nest is clinging to the branches overhead,
In the silence and the shadow of the hurrying later fall
Come the dear days, come the home days, in the year the best of all.
—Margaret E. Sangster in Woman's Home Companion.

Harness Oil.—Three quarts neatsfoot oil, one pint castor oil, two pounds mutton tallow, ten ounces ivory black, two ounces Prussian blue, eight ounces beeswax, four ounces rosin, two ounces Burgundy pitch, says the Farmer. Mix, boil and strain. This is a good oil and preserves the harness. A similar formula is this:

One gallon neatsfoot oil, one pound beeswax, one pound mutton tallow, lampblack to make good black. Still another rule is this: Three parts neatsfoot oil, one part fish oil, lampblack to make sufficient black. Another rule is this: Equal parts neatsfoot oil and crude castor oil, with lampblack. Some use lard and neatsfoot oil, with lampblack. Others use coal oil and neatsfoot oil with lampblack. The coal oil is used first to clean and soften, then the neatsfoot oil is applied as a finishing oil. Some use liquid blacking after the harness is washed, and apply neatsfoot oil afterward as a lubricator. Probably this is not as much in favor as the other methods. If the harness is dried rapidly the lampblack will remain to a degree on the surface, and it should penetrate deep into the leather. Nickel trimmings may be cleaned with whiting and ammonia. The cleaning is done with a cloth or small, soft brush—an old toothbrush will do; dip in ammonia and then whiting and rub well; polish with a clean woolen cloth and rub all the ammonia and whiting off. If these parts are allowed to corrode and rust they can never be restored to their original lustre. Good care pays not only with harness, but with the buggy as well.

As soon as the leaves are off the raspberry and blackberry bushes, cut out all superfluous canes and all that are diseased or affected by borers, and burn every stalk taken out. When this is done, work the ground free from weeds or grass, and give a good mulching of manure around the hills, to increase growth of wood and size of fruit for next year. Manure applied in the fall to the rhubarb and the asparagus bed will be of much more benefit than if applied in the spring, and as they are gross feeders, green manure is about as good as well-rotted manure, or that from the compost heap.

Care of Root Crops.—Carrots, parsnips and salsify will often keep safely in the ground where grown all the winter, says Southern Planter. In order, however, to be certain of a supply if the frost should be very severe, it is wise to lift part of the crop and store in a dry cellar, from which frost can be excluded. The roots should be packed away in dry sand, and will then come out crisp and full of flavor. Beets and turnips may be stored in the same way, though turnips will keep good merely covered with straw in a cellar or with straw and a little soil in piles out of doors.

A man of one idea isn't so bad if the idea is good.

Nothing destroys some people's memory like doing them a favor.

Though the man of push may be in the rear you can't keep him there.

The average doctor's private opinion of the medical fraternity wouldn't show up well in print.

A sure cure for insomnia is to have some one knock on the door and tell you to get up.—Chicago News.

"Do you think there is anything remarkable in love at first sight?" asked the romantic youth.

"Not at all," answered the cynic. "It's when people have been looking at each other for four or five years that it becomes remarkable."

—Washington "Star."

ANOTHER COMBINATION OFFER:

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Preparation for Winter.

It never pays to be short of feed, especially in winter. A writer in the Massachusetts Plowman gives the following advice:

"Half the success of farming in all its branches depends upon due preparation for the different seasons when they come. The man without his farm tilled and seed ready when spring sowing weather is here cannot hope to make a good crop. The stockman without winter food and warm quarters for his stock can hardly expect his animals to fatten and remain strong and thrifty. One may overcome these difficulties by extra outlay of money for hired help and purchase of feed, but the money expended in this way will eat up the profits and success can hardly follow.

"The preparation for winter is one of the most important on the farm, whether one keeps stock or enters merely into general farming. The winter quarters of stock and poultry and sheep must be warm, protected and free from filth and vermin. The food should be piled up ahead of time so that there will be no danger of running short. Rather than run short it is better to sell off the stock to numbers within one's possibilities.

"Too much stock in winter is a loadstone around one's neck. It is easy to estimate the amount of stock for a given quantity of food and then to thin out the poorest to make more room for the best. Wintering cattle, sheep and poultry should all be arranged carefully so that every avenue of loss can be closed. It is foolish to attempt to bring up the poor, thin animals on a winter diet. That is well enough in summer, but it will hardly pay in winter. We need only sturdy, robust and the choicest of herds. They will return profits for every pound of grain fed. The time to do this is before the fall pastures give out entirely and it is time to turn the stock to a heavier grain diet. Every pound of grain will tell this winter, but possibly not every pound of meat unless it is economically produced."

Cultivation of Fruit Trees.

William Cox wrote in 1817, in his "View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees:"

"It has long been the opinion of accurate judges that the Middle States possess a climate eminently favorable to the production of the finer liquor and table apples; it will probably be found that the Mohawk river in New York and James river in Virginia are the limits of that district of country which produces apples of the due degree of richness and flavor for both purposes. It will not be denied that apples grow well in the interior and elevated parts of the Southern states, as well as in warm and favorable exposures in the Northern and Eastern states; but it is not recollected that any one variety of general reputation has been produced beyond the limits here assigned for the fine apple country. That exquisite flavor for which the Newtown Pippin and Esopus Spitzenberg are so much admired, and which has given such high reputation to the cider from the Hewe's Crab, the White Crab, the Greyhouse, Winesap and Harrison can only be found within the limits here described; handsome and fair apples are found growing in the district of Maine and Nova Scotia, but they possess little of the characteristic flavor of the fine apples of the Middle States than do those produced on the hills of St. Domingo or plains of Georgia; cold and heat are equally necessary to the production of a fine apple; neither must predominate in too great a degree."

This may be fairly considered the belief held by intelligent and well-informed men of that period. It is still believed by many at this day, but has the experience of commercial planters, whose operations are intended to yield profit and not sentiment, merely been confined to the geographical limits laid down by Cox?

The statistics on orchard fruits collected by the twelfth census afford material for some interesting and instructive comparisons.

The total number of trees of bearing age in orchards June 1, 1900, is shown to be above 200,000,000, yielding in the census year (crop of 1899) over 175,000 bushels.

The totals by geographical divisions are shown in the following table:

	Trees.	Bushels.
North Atlantic division...	89,767,402	64,462,008
South Atlantic division...	25,525,956	26,772,835
North Central division...	92,171,331	61,973,559
South Central division...	31,034,584	16,215,404
Western Central division...	13,295,669	5,973,764
Total United States	201,794,662	175,397,600

It will be observed that more than three-fifths of the total number of trees (123,205,915) are located in the North and South Central states, a condition little short of marvelous, in view of the comparative newness of orcharding in those regions.

Mice in Orchards.

"Have you ever used anything besides wire to protect trees from mice," was asked F. P. Vergon, the successful orchardist of Delaware county, O., by American Agriculturist.

After the trees are 4 or 5 years old I have never found anything so good as screened coal cinders, do not want clinkers rolling about the orchard. About one bushel to the tree is sufficient. The cinders should be poured about the trees in a cone shape. Neither mice nor vegetation of any kind like it, and it is always durable. In the spring the mulch is placed evenly back with the rake leaving the little mounds uncovered. The second year after planting the sod was turned upside down a couple of feet broader, around the circle and more mulch added sufficient to keep grass and weeds down.

"Did the trees make good growth and did you cut them back?"

With this system, the trees made a strong uniform growth. Not a single one died out of the 1,200 planted in 1888. But very little trimming is necessary, the first few years, only cut out some limbs that chafe each other and water sprouts. All of the small branches and spurs should be left on, especially while the tree is yet young, as they force lateral growth and the limbs grow more stalky. Like a full stomach, it expands, especially horizontal. If the small branches and spurs are cut out, it encourages an upright growth of long, slender branches, which is objectionable. Note: Banking up trees with earth is the best remedy I have found for mice. Coal ashes are as good as earth but no better.—Editor G. F. G.

Drawing Poultry Before Marketing.

Opinions differ in the United States regarding the practice. While it is desirable to suit the demands of the market to which shipment is made, the following conclusions from recent American experiments are of interest: Under precisely the same conditions of temperature and humidity, drawn fowls will keep from twenty to thirty days longer than those not drawn. The presence of undigested food and excrementitious substances in animals which have been killed most certainly favors tainting of the flesh and general decomposition. The viscera are the first parts to show putrescence, and to allow these to remain within the body cannot do otherwise than favor infection of the flesh with bacteria and ptomaines, even if osmosis does not actually carry putrid juices to contiguous tissues. Hunters knew the value of drawing birds as soon as possible after they have been shot, in order to keep them sweet and fresh and to prevent their having a strong intestinal flavor. That the opening of the body of an animal and exposing the internal surfaces to the air may have some influence of itself in hastening putrefaction is admitted, but when the process of drawing is properly conducted this secondary objection to its immediate performance may be entirely set aside.

Water.—Externally, water is exceedingly useful, not alone for the bath, but when made sterile by boiling, a cleanser of wounds; when used hot, not excelled as a poultice; when cold, an excellent refrigerant, reducing temperature, checking and often controlling acute congestions. As ice, water is exceedingly useful as a remedy for nausea and vomiting, and a more powerful agent than cold water for the uses above mentioned. When drinking cold water, especially during the hot months of the year, small quantities often repeated are the most satisfying and without danger. Large amounts taken at one time sometimes derange the stomach, and in case of ice water have even caused death. The twentieth century physician will be an adept in the use of water and other simple measures; he will be an educator, and then not only nostrums, but powders and pills, will stand in second place.

"Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy, stay up late at night and lie abed too long in the morning. They never can get ahead in that way. Time and conditions may change, but the old rule remains that there is no success without everlastingly keeping at it." These are facts which all young people can with profit to themselves keep in mind, and the Little Falls man is deserving of commendation for his efforts to get such sensible advice before the eyes of the boys and girls of Little Falls.—Syracuse Herald.

"Weren't you ever a boy, sir?" asked the bright young man, who had heard that this was the proper remark with which to come back at the grouchy old person. "Yes, I was," admitted the other, gruffly, "but I've been trying hard to live it down ever since."—Syracuse Herald.

Queer Epitaphs.

Under this sod and under these trees
Lies the body of Timothy Pease;
But under the sod lies only the pod;
His soul is shelled out and gone up to God.

The touch of Death congealed his form,
But now we know our father's warm.

Here lies the body of
WILLIAM GREEN,
a native and beloved citizen of Belfast,
who died in Manchester, September 18,
1854, and was buried among his relatives
in that city. Had he lived
He would have been buried here.

Much has been said at various times in the past regarding the exact location and extent of the apple belt. Well informed men have differed as widely in their views on this subject as on politics or religion. Some have insisted that New England contains the only apple worthy of consideration, others that the fruit of New York and Michigan is without a peer; still others that the pippins of Virginia lead the list. More recently we have had more or less good-humored rivalry between the various states of the great Mississippi valley as to the relative merits of their particular brand of Ben Davis or Jonathan, and the interest is now heightened by the keen competition in sight from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast.

The contest began early and has continued long. It probably will exist while apples are grown in America. It is one of the several stimulating causes that have produced the great development in orcharding in the United States and Canada.

Schopenhauer says: "The mind that is overloaded with alien thought is thus deprived of all clear insight, and so well-nigh disorganized."

"This is state of things observable in many men of learning; and it makes them inferior in sound sense, correct judgment and practical tact to many illiterate persons who, after obtaining a little knowledge from without by means of experience, intercourse with others and a small amount of reading, have always subordinated it to, and embodied it with, their own thought."

Schoolmistress (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors): "Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth?" Youthful Angler, aged four (confidentially): "Worms."—Tit-Bits.

Arithmetic and Drinks.

"One time, while visiting a place down in Arkansas, I renewed acquaintance with Jim Yawls, an old fellow of 80 years or thereabouts. Having nothing particular to do one afternoon, we took a walk a mile or so up the gulch, with a quart of whiskey for sustenance. As we sat down by a 'gum' spring to 'discuss' our property Jim said: 'William, in my mo' or less checkered career I have larnt a heap about drinkin' liquor. One drink's enough, two's too many, and three's not half enough. I have larnt, mo'over, that drinkin' liquor is a bizness, by itse'f and it's a jealous sort of bizness, that don't want a man to do nothin' else whatsumever.'"

Don't call 'im now de sweetes'
Li't feller in delan';
He done lef' off his apens—
He growin' ter a man!
He thinkin' 'bout de big work—
En how he plot en plan!
Soon reach his mammy's shoulder—
He growin' ter a man!
But he ain't forgot his raisin'—
True feller, heart en han'.
En his mammy's still his sweetheart
Though he growin' ter a man!
—Atlanta "Constitution."

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THE publishers of Success have issued an exquisitely engraved leaf Calendar which will be sent prepaid to any address on request.

This Calendar is one of the finest examples of the famous multi-color process, which excels lithography in its beautiful soft tones and colorings. The twelve designs are original paintings made for Success by America's leading artists and represent subjects of general and national interest.

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Mutual Rubber shares advance again December 15—the third advance within a few months. That is positively the last date on which you can obtain, at the present price of shares, an interest in this great enterprise, which is destined to change the production of crude rubber from the primitive and destructive method now employed by the natives, to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry under Anglo-Saxon supervision. There is no large cash down payment, as the shares are paid for in small monthly installments covering the development of our plantation in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, which is the finest rubber land in all the world.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly installments, will bring you an average return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY DURING THE PERIOD OF PAYMENT, and will then bring you \$100 A MONTH FOR MORE THAN A LIFETIME, we could not keep you out. Of course if you buy 10 shares your income would be \$2,400 yearly; or, better still, 25 shares will yield \$6,000 a year. Send us at once \$20 as the first monthly payment to secure 5 shares—\$40 for 10 shares—\$100 for 25 shares (\$4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure). This opens the door for yourself not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years when, perhaps, you will not be able to earn it. We already have hundreds of shareholders scattered through 40 States, who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. We will hurry it to you immediately on request.

Telegraphic reservations for shares received by December 15, and orders by mail bearing postmark of that date will be honored—but later orders will be filled only at the advanced price.

MUTUAL RUBBER PRODUCTION CO.

93 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

The Dying Year.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

The autumn sun was setting,
The fields were reaped and bare.
A spirit, as of sadness,
Seemed brooding everywhere;
For over field and forest,
Hilltop and valley wide,
The good old year lay dying,
Her red leaves by her side.

Old year, our friend is dying,
Why are you still so glad?
The woods on vales and mountains
Are all in splendor clad!
True to the glory given,
Your duty you have done.
O may I be as happy
When sets my evening sun!

Home-Made Gifts to be Made During the Holidays.—A young school girl says her physician advises that she must stay in for several weeks yet, and she sends a plea for some few ideas as to how to make home-made gifts to give to her friends. It will employ her and make her happier to do them—and they will be proud of work done by herself. She will make some New Year's gifts if she does not finish the Xmas ones in time, she says.

I think a sofa pillow, a holly wreath, would be so appropriate and it's easily made. It is a wreath of holly on a deep ecru ground. The scroll work, is outlined in black silk, the leaves in two shades of green, the berries red, in solid satin stitch, and the whole finished with a red and green cord and tassels. This makes a lovely sofa pillow and is easily made. Another pretty present and always appreciated by young girls is a dainty handkerchief. It's made of sheer linen lawn with a diamond shaped lace medallion set in each corner, you first cut out your square of lawn the size you wish. The hem between the medallions is a quarter of an inch wide and hemstitched. The charm of such a gift lies in the fineness of the materials and workmanship.

Then make a half dozen hemstitched plain handkerchiefs and then buy a little embroidered crest with her initial and baste on first, then whip closely all around until it looks as if it was embroidered by hand. The only trouble of them is, they have to be laundered or freshened up, but I wash them out quickly in a warm suds made of rain water and pearline, as it whitens and softens the material, then rinse in cold water and while damp iron with hot irons. No one will know they have been laundered and they are exquisite and yet cost but little.—Kentuckienne.

Apple Notes.

A choice preserve or sauce may be made from fine apples. Pare, core and quarter smooth specimens, and to each pound allow a pound of sugar and the juice and yellow rind of a lemon. Simmer gently, taking care that they do not go to pieces, and seal up while hot in fruit jars. Apples can be used in 1,000 ways.

Prof. Van Deman says for Vermont plant apple trees as follows: Yellow Transparent, Primate, Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Grimes, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, McIntosh and Northern Spy. The early varieties should only be planted sparingly, and the main bulk of the orchard of winter kinds.

Apple trees may be safely planted that are three inches in diameter or even larger, but it is very expensive shipping and planting them at this age, and very large trees are no better than those of moderate size, and bear fruit no sooner.

The yield of the apple in the United States is 210,000,000 barrels per annum. In the natural state the apple is at its best. In this condition, apples can be easily stored away to be easily brought forth in suitable quantities in the winter months, when the flavor of the fruit is improved by having been stored away. Dried, they can be readily converted into toothsome pies, the delight of the school-boy; canned, they have a delicious taste of their own; made into apple pies and dumplings, we have a feast fit for a king; roasted or baked, the apple is still supreme; made into cider, it becomes a brew fit for the gods. The countless other dishes to which this fruit can be utilized lead us to conclude that no other fruit can approach its excellence.

Obituary.—Professor George Husmann, well known as pomologist and author of horticultural books, died recently in California at the age of seventy-five years. At one time Professor Husmann was chief of the department of Pomology and Forestry in the University of Missouri. He was also one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural society. He was a modest genial man.

Dr. Robert C. Kedzie, for many years professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural college, died November 6th. Dr. Kedzie was well known throughout the country as a lecturer and as a man of culture and ability. He was particularly interested in fruit culture.

N. A. M. Horticulturist Notes.

Barberries make the best and hardest hedge plant for northern climates. Every shrub, vine, or fruit bearing plant, set out judiciously, enhances the value of the home lot.

The lightest wood that grows is called cork wood. It grows in the bogs and swamps of Missouri, and yet its wood, although so spongy that one may easily sink a finger into it, is tougher than cork.

Kieffer pears keep best in cold storage at a temperature of about 32 degrees. At this temperature they should keep well until late in the spring.

It has been said that the man who packs his fruit as honestly as he prays has a perfect right to sing psalms and claim the promises made the righteous farmer.

Elberta seems to be the favorite peach among the growers. This peach is not by any means of good flavor but the public buys its fruit because it looks well and is large. Likewise the farmer who wants nothing but a fruit tree of large caliber for setting, when the fact of the matter is that a small one year tree is preferable.

The dam at Assouan is one of the greatest engineering works in existence. It is 1-1/4 miles long, and is pierced by 180 openings, 23 feet high and 7 feet wide, fitted with steel sluice gates. The contract for the work, which is done by an English firm, and includes the two dams, calls for about \$25,000,000. The contract was let in February, 1898, and called for the completion by July, 1903. The progress already made indicates that this will be anticipated by six months.

Continuous employment for the past eighteen months has been given to 16,000 men, of whom about 14,000 were Egyptians. This element of labor has of itself been of great economic value to Egypt, and the enrichment of the country due to the benefits of this increased irrigation will be enormous.

In connection with the vast irrigation system which is being carried out in Egypt and of which these new dams are only additional features, it is stated that rainfalls are becoming comparatively frequent in that country, instead of a rare event to be remembered for years. This is ascribed to the fact that vegetation has covered already a large area formerly only desert sand, which has had, in a small measure, the same result that tree-planting is supposed to have. The Sphinx and other monuments of the distant past are said to be showing the effects of this increased rainfall in increasing disintegration.—World's Events.

Americans are Fruit Lovers.—The people of this country are especially notable as a fruit-eating, fruit-loving and fruit-demanding people. Every year fruit raising becomes more and more a specialty, as the cultivator realizes a fruit garden can be manipulated successfully on a small parcel of ground and a berry patch well tilled is a "health-giving, hope-inspiring, happiness-producing" investment, paying heavy dividends for the labor expended on it to its fortunate possessor. Suburban homes are often purchased by toilers in the busy city that they may revel in the luxury of raising the generous small fruits for their own home table. A retired farmer in Illinois, living on a town acre, prides himself in raising every variety of small fruits congenial to that latitude, and is continually surprised and delighted with the amount of pleasure and profit realized from his novel and interesting experiments. Fine fruits in the home garden lead to choice discrimination between superior and inferior qualities and raises the tone of the berry market, as it stimulates the gardener to offer better commodities for commercial transactions.

It has been asserted in the scientific journals of Europe, within the past two or three years, on the authority of chemists and dietary experts, that the nutritive properties of nuts entitle them to a much higher price than they now occupy as an article of food. They even assert that if all other means of nutriment were cut off man could support life on the nut crop of the world. This statement has also been made in some of the best school text-books of Europe, and it appears in a school book recently published in this country. The rising generation seems likely, therefore, to have a higher opinion of the utility of nuts than their fathers entertained.—Sun.

"Henry, I could have dropped through the floor at supper." "Why, my dear?" "Well, you know I kicked at Tommy under the table as a signal for him not to eat any more pie. He didn't pay any attention and I kicked harder." "What happened?" "Why, I suddenly found out that I had been kicking the minister all the time."—Chicago News.

Merely Joe's Wife.

"We often read in the papers about people who lose their identities and are quite unable to tell anything about their antecedents," said a Mt. Airy woman, says the Philadelphia Record. "I can sympathize with those who are afflicted in that way, for I lost my identity completely for one whole week last summer, and it was by no means a pleasant experience. In every other respect though I was normal, I was, to all intents and purposes a rational human being, except that I had not identity. We went down in the country to visit my husband's people in the little town where he had been born and raised, and everywhere I was introduced simply as 'Joe's wife.' Several little entertainments were given in our honor, and when I was presented it was always with the formula: 'Let me introduce you to Joe's wife.' Of course I really am Joe's wife; but there is such a thing as rubbing it in."

Man has not a monopoly of coughing. Before there was a vertebrate on the earth, while man was in process of evolution, through the vegetable world, Etada Tussien—that is what the botanists call him, while we know him as the "coughing bean"—coughed, and blew dust out of his lungs. Recently botanists have been giving special attention to this bean, and tell interesting things about it. It is a native of warm and moist tropical countries, and objects most emphatically to dust. When dust settles on the breathing pores in the leaves of the plant and chokes them a gas accumulates inside, and when it gains sufficient pressure there comes an explosion with a sound exactly like coughing and the dust is blown from its lodgment. And, more strange still, the plant gets red in the face through the effort.—London Express.

Price of Land.—It is probable that prices of farm land in some over boomed localities are now too high; but in general farm land is worth more than it has been for years because its products are worth more, says National Stockman. Further they promise to sell for fair prices in the future because the danger of long continued agricultural over-production seems to be past. It is more than possible that good farm land, especially good corn land, is yet selling at low prices even when it brings \$100 per acre. The corn area is limited while the uses of corn are not, and land that brings the corn will command the money. On an investment basis, say 4 to 5 per cent, there is plenty of corn land worth \$200 per acre any time corn is worth 40c to 50c per bushel.

"Very well," said I, "you are perfectly qualified for making converts, so go and help your mother make a gooseberry pie," so the vicar of Wakefield sarcastically remarked to his daughter when she said she had studied and was skilled in controversy."

Tell Me Who Needs Help No Money Is Wanted.

To aid a sick friend, will you tell me the book he needs? Will you simply write a postal card, if I will do this?

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. It it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

That month will show if the remedy can cure. If the sick one is then disappointed, the test shall not cost him a penny.

I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands in that way, and 39 out of each 40 got well, and have paid for it. It is a remarkable remedy that can stand a test like that, and I have spent a lifetime on it. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves—those nerves which alone operate the vital organs. There is positively no other way to make weak organs well.

My book will convince you. You will not wonder then why this offer is possible.

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Sherwood, Md., Jan. 15, 1901.
"The washer I received from you is the best I ever saw. It will do all you claim for it. I can do the washing in three to four hours, where it took a colored woman a whole day to do it. We have ten boys and three girls, and you can judge from that, that we have large washings. Myself and daughter would not part with this machine for twice what it cost." Mrs. LEVI H. HARRISON.

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Magnificent rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Garnets, Amethysts, Emeralds and Brilliants, also Plain and Engraved Band Rings. The outside layer on band of every ring is SOLID GOLD. You can have your choice for selling only 12 pieces Stylish Jewelry at 10 cents each and sending us the \$1.20 when sold. Unsold goods can be returned. As a holiday inducement we give you two rings. Usually we give but one.

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STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH. WANT MORE SALT TREES. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Etc.

DON'T SEND US A CENT

We Prepay All Transportation Charges, and deliver this ideal "Standard Washer" direct to your own door without asking you for a penny in advance. Just drop us a line, stating that you need or can use a washer in your family, and we will immediately ship one with all transportation charges prepaid.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



Our Washing Machine is Different from any other you ever saw. It can clean the clothes of a small wash as well as a large one. It takes dirt as thoroughly out of the wristbands, neckbands, collars, etc., as it does out of sheets, pillow cases and table cloths. It will wash one pair of socks as cleanly as it will a tubful of sheets. With the double rotary motion you do the same amount of cleaning with ONE HALF the amount of labor and within a quarter of the time that any other washer requires. We don't ask you to accept our word for this,

we simply want an opportunity to prove to you, without asking for a cent of your money, that our Standard Washer will do all that we claim for it. It don't cost you a cent to make the test, we deliver it free of charge right to your door. You keep it and try it for thirty days. If you do not find it does all and even more than we claim for it, if you don't find it to be the easiest working machine you ever saw or heard of, if you don't say after thirty days' trial that it is a heaven-sent blessing to every woman who has to wash clothes, then we will be glad to make you a present of the machine, free of any charge whatever.

If you want us to send a washer FREE ON TRIAL for use in your own family, or if you want to act as our agent in your neighborhood, send us your name and address and you will hear from us by next mail.

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"HIGH GRADE GOODS" OUR ONLY MOTTO. This cut is exact size of 75 cent strong knife. To start you we will send one for 48c.; 5 for \$2.25, postpaid. Best 7-in. shears, 60c. This knife and shears, \$1.00. Pruning, 75c.; budding, 35c.; grafting, 25c. Pruning shears, 75c. Send for 80-page free list and "How to use a Razor."



MAHER & GROSH, 643 S. E. St., Toledo, Ohio.

Talk About Apples.

The old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing old and feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The acids of the apple are also of signal use for men of sedentary habits whose livers are sluggish in action. These acids serve to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

The ancient practice of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes is based on scientific reasons. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of fatty matter engendered by eating too much meat. Fresh fruits, such as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in 85 minutes. Besides these medicinal qualities of the apple, it has great virtue for local applications. The paring of an apple cut somewhat thick is an ancient remedy for inflamed eyes, being tied on at night when the patient goes to bed. In France a common remedy for inflamed eyes is an apple poultice, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.

Q.—Shall the fruit growers change from the seven eighths basket now in use or use the carriers advocated by the railroad?

A.—The baskets are top-heavy, mean to handle, tipping over easily, requiring double number of cars, which have to be returned empty and cost the railroad company \$26 each for shelving. The shippers have to pay for this extra expense and receive for their fruit much less than others do for their fruit put up in other styles. No one can compel them to change their methods, but they are expensive.

Q.—Should an apple orchard be plowed deeply?

A.—An orchard that has never been plowed might be nearly ruined by plowing it deeply, as the roots would be near the surface. I would not advise plowing an orchard deep at any time.

Q.—How often should an orchard be sprayed?

A.—At least twice, and perhaps three times—once before blossoming for fungous diseases, once just after the blossoms fall, for the codlin moth, and, if heavy rains come, a week or ten days later.

Q.—Will it pay to mulch trees with sawdust?

A.—If near by and obtained without cost it might be applied in limited quantities.

Q.—Which will live longer, root grafted or seedling grafted trees?

A.—The root grafted are usually considered the best.

Q.—What effect, if any, does the stock have upon the graft?

A.—Opinions vary; there is usually no perceptible effect.—Baltimore "Sun."

Apples in Old Times.

Apples be so divers of form and substance that it were infinite to describe them all; some consist more of aire then water, as sour Puffs called Mala pulmonea; others more of water than wind, as sour Castaras and Pome-waters. To be short, all apples may be sorted into three kinds, sweet, soure and unsavory. Sweet apples ease the cough, quench thirst, cure melancholly, comfort the heart and head (especially if they be fragrant and odoriferous), and also give a laudable nourishment. Soure apples hinder spitting, straiten the brest, gripe and hurt the stomach, encrease phlegm and weaken memory. Sweet apples are to be eaten at the beginning of meat, but soure and tart apples at the latter end. All apples are worst raw, and best baked or preserved. * * * Philip of Macedonia, and Alexander, his son (from whom perhaps a curious and skillful Herald may derive our Lancashire men) were called Philomeli apple-lovers, because they were never without apples in their pockets, yea all Macedonians, his countrymen, did so love them that having neer Babylon surprised a fruiterer's boy, they strived for it that many were drowned.—Dr. Thomas Muffet, 1575.

My Favorite Currants.

The currant is a great favorite of mine among fruits, says T. Greiner, in New York Tribune Farmer. I think almost as much of it, or find it as indispensable, as the strawberry. Currant juice and pulp, with the rather strong acid tempered by the addition of proper quantities of sugar, are not only highly gratifying to my taste, but often especially soothing to a temporarily disturbed condition of any stomach. My earlier life was often made miserable by those frequent and violent spells of "sick headache," which are the result of a disordered stomach, induced by indiscretion in diet—overeating and drinking, as I verily believe, to the continuous free use, both at mealtime and between meals, of strong coffee. Since I have left the real coffee off my bill of fare those terrible headaches have become merely a matter of memory with me. At the end of each of the spells the first thing my feverish stomach used to crave was a lot of currant sauce, or in its absence, as second choice, sour apple.

A farmer grows 2,000 barrels of fine apples. At harvest time he dumps them into or onto the hands of a middleman for \$1,500. The middleman stores the apples until February and sells them for \$12,000. The farmer then complains that "there is no money in farming," and that "farmers are robbed," and so on. Moral: The man who commits suicide cannot properly accuse anybody of murdering him.

A miserable apple appears on the market. It is spongy, stringy, tangy, acid, flatulent, juiceless and generally unsatisfactory for eating, stewing, baking, pieing, drying, applebuttering, cidering or vinegaring, but it is of good size, rich in coloring and generally showy in appearance, and buyers make a call for it. Nurserymen are compelled to grow it. Orchardists are forced to supply it. Moral: Not all people at all times really know what they wish or what is really good for them.

A stranger appears. He carries a book containing portraits of apples and other fruits loud enough in color to make sleep impossible within ten miles of the trees. The victim buys some of the trees. When they come to bearing, he is surprised to find that none of the rainbow coloring in the books has got into or onto the fruit. Moral: Some people are too hard to please, and some are not worth pleasing. The man who grows grapes to make wine, corn to make whisky or apples to make cider, signs his name to a petition for legislation that shall forbid any man to sell wine, whisky or cider. Moral: This is as queer as it is immortal.—G. W. Hizz, in "New York Farmer."

I believe that it will not be generally disputed that a healthy bearing apple tree at ten years of age would be worth \$25, that the value of the fruit from this tree will in that time have equaled \$15, says Western Experiment Report. This certainly would be a very liberal return from the one-hundredth part of an acre, especially when we consider that under ordinary circumstances this tree will increase in value and productiveness for ten years longer, at least. In planting an orchard, the location and site need to be well considered. In regard to location; it is yet a matter of doubt if many varieties of tree fruits, except native plums, will succeed in the extreme northern part of the state. In all other localities there need be no hesitation about planting. In selecting a site an elevated spot should probably be given preference, as the flower buds are less apt to be destroyed by late spring frosts than on lower land. A slope to the north or west is also an advantage as tending to lessen the effects of sudden changes in temperature in winter and spring. While these factors are of considerable importance, they should not be considered as absolutely essential to success, and no one should be discouraged from planting who does not possess such a site.

The trees may be obtained in various ways. Probably the cheapest method would be to get root grafts.

Neglect is a great factor in preventing the development of trees. This is hardly realized till careful comparisons are made. In an orchard that had been carefully handled a part was allowed to lie for a number of years without care, allowing the grass to grow around the trees, decreasing the leaf surface 44 per cent. This means that only 56 per cent. as much food could be elaborated for the production of fruit and wood as would have been the case had the orchard been kept free from grass. In a growing orchard the grass being allowed to grow about the trees diminished the growth over 30 per cent.

You may follow luck to ruin, but not to success.—Garfield.

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Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Temperature for Keeping Eggs.

Green's Fruit Grower is asked to state at what temperature eggs for hatching should be stored, also what temperature for eggs for market. We have submitted this question to A. F. Hunter, of Cyphers Incubator Company and he says that for hatching purposes, where eggs are to be kept for so little time, the temperature should be from forty-five to fifty degrees, but eggs for hatching should be kept not more than a week or ten days. Where eggs are stored for market a temperature of thirty-five to thirty-eight degrees should be maintained. Madison Cooper recommends a temperature of thirty degrees for eggs in cold storage. In order to indicate how little many poultry-men know about this subject I will say a poultryman of considerable experience tells me that he has been keeping his eggs for hatching and for market at a temperature of sixty to seventy, which is fatal to the welfare of the eggs.

Never feed the poultry at the back door unless you want them to make that their feeding ground, and you, should not.

It is a well known fact that hens take on fat much sooner than pullets. It will, therefore, pay to keep even the hens and pullets separate, so that judicious feeding may be followed. It should be the aim to make the old hens work for their food. They need scratching exercise to prevent them becoming too fat.

Hens should not be watered in winter, when they are fed in the morning, with water from the faucet, says Country Gentleman. In other words, they should not be given ice-water to chill their systems and counteract the effect of the warm mash. They do not actually need water so early, and may soon be broken of the habit. If they are given warm water at 10 or 12 o'clock, they will not drink it until it is cooled sufficiently. Again, when the weather is cold and the pans or fountains are full of water, they should be emptied at night. This will prevent their freezing and also prevent the hens from being tempted to drink.

The most important point, however, in egg production is not by any means feed, but the amount of exercise which hens can be induced to take to obtain this feed.

Eggs in the Winter.

Mrs. Ella Henson writes in the New York Farmer as follows:

Eggs are very profitable in the winter because they then are scarce and dear. Hens can be made to lay in the winter quite freely, provided one goes at it in the right way to enable them to lay.

The first essential is a laying breed, one whose members lay large numbers of eggs naturally in a year, for such hens can be made to lay more than what is called their "average number of eggs."

This is regular every day experience with poultrymen who have worked the various breeds.

The second essential is perfect health in the fowls. This depends upon the general care and feeding and ranging in the summer season. The fowls that are listless, droopy, flabby and sleepy at the close of the summer outdoor life cannot be expected to go into winter quarters to feed on winter rations, to miss the green food of the summer, and to improve in vigor and increase their number of eggs, even with perfect care.

The third essential is housing that will insure the fowls against discomfort from the severest winter weather. The cold hen, like the traditional "wet hen," is a very disgusted and discontented hen, and disgust and discontent do not take expression in eggs.

The fourth essential is a ration each day that contains, first, the elements that will keep the fowls in full health and vigor, and second, along with those elements other elements that stimulate the egg-forming organism of the fowls. These four essentials mean well-conditioned hens that can and will answer to the call for a special activity in a special direction.

Every farm in the country can furnish these essentials. The farmer can build the comfortable quarters, usually, out of waste materials on his farm. He has the land, covered with green food, furnish-

ing seeds and insects in the summer and grains and vegetables in the winter.

The farmer has at first cost corn, oats, rye, wheat, buckwheat, hay and roots. He can get the necessary middlings, meatmeal, beef scraps, dried blood and other concentrated animal foods at first cost, practically by paying for them with eggs.

Utilizing his resources in this line, he can make winter eggs and get for them the high winter prices and profits.

Farm Journal Poultry Notes.

The fall is a good time to start in the poultry business.

Lay in a supply of dry earth for the winter dust bath.

Dump old mortar and broken plaster in the poultry yard.

Do not crowd your fowls on the roost. Allow about one foot to each bird.

It is not the hen that sits dreaming on the perch half the time that lays the most eggs. Weed all such out. The busy, singing hen is the hen for the farmer.

Give the pullets extra care and food during the autumn and they will furnish eggs for breakfast during the winter months and fill the egg basket besides.

If you do not believe that hens need charcoal place a pan of charred wood where they can get at it and see whether they do or not. And nothing will tend to ward off disease like charcoal.

Fine chaff and dry leaves gathered in the autumn are to be preferred to hay for litter in the scratching pen. The hens eat the hay and the winter rarely passes by without several becoming crop-bound, with a disagreeable operation or death as a result.

Sand is not grit, it is too fine; gravel from the creek is not grit, the action of the water has worn off all the sharp edges. Grit to be any service to the fowl must be hard and have sharp edges. When these are worn off the grit is discharged with the other waste from the fowl's body.

Fill up the knot holes and cracks in the poultry house with a paste made as follows: To three quarts of water add one pound of flour and one teaspoonful of alum. Let boil and thicken with shredded newspapers. This putty-like paste should be forced into the openings while warm and will harden in a few hours.

Plants will not thrive without sunlight, neither will poultry. The poultry house should have windows in the south side that come down to the floor. The fowls will then get full benefit of the sun. How they scratch, work and sing in the sunlight. Keeps them warm and healthy. When the hens sing we know they are happy and healthy.

Now is a good time to take down the lace curtains that the spiders have put up on the hen house windows and get some good oil paint and paint the sash if only the lower part, before the frost

melts and runs down and wets the sash and throws the putty off the outside? Be sure to fill the space between the wood and glass.

The pullets that suddenly lose the use of their legs and die in a few days have paralysis. Little can be done, but we advise a trial of homeopathic nuxvomica, the third decimal dilution. This condition arises sometimes from fright or from highly stimulating diet, and is most commonly observed among the smaller breeds and highly bred birds.

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 Poultry Department.

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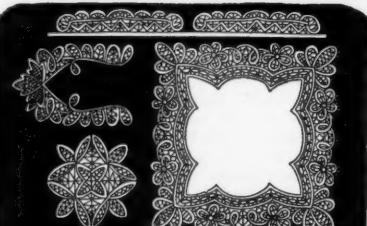
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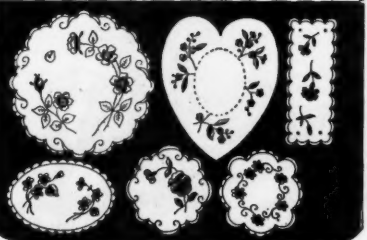
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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Shall we go on setting the Ben Davis apple as we have been doing here in the Western and Central States for many year past? The buyers are beginning to complain of too many of this old favorite moneymaker, and we are in doubt of the proper thing to do about planting the trees.—J. L. Benton, Missouri.

Reply: There is no doubt that the millions of bushels of Ben Davis apples grown in the Mississippi valley, and farther westward, have made a great impression on the markets of this country and Europe. It is the greatest of all our apples for business purposes, but not so much can be said of it in point of real value by the consumers. They want something better to eat and are demanding it. They are also willing to pay for it, too.

When I was in the states of Oregon and Washington two years ago I found a rising sentiment against "Old Ben," not only among the people who ate them but on the part of the dealers. They would scarcely take a big lot of this variety unless there were some Jonathan, Newtown, Rome Beauty or other good kinds to go with them. The good ones had to help bad ones. The same state of things now exists in the Central states. There is a fair apple crop in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and that whole region and in the big markets, such as St. Louis, there is an over-supply of Ben Davis apples. They bring little more than half the price that Winesap, Jonathan, Huntsman and other varieties of good quality do.

My belief is, that those who are setting young orchards will do well to take warning from these practical pointers from the business world and plant less of Ben Davis and the same is true of Gano, which latter is no better in quality, and more of the really good apples. There will be more money in them in time to come, although, for late keeping and the rough-and-tumble of the market "Old Ben" will long hold a prominent position.

Why are almonds not grown in the Eastern states? Is not our soil and climate suitable to its growth? It is said to be a close relation to the peach, and it seems to me that it ought to succeed in the same region.—A. B. Lumm, Virginia.

Reply: There are some kinds of almonds that succeed well in the East, but they all have very hard shells and bitter kernels. Those that I have grown and seen elsewhere have been very little better to eat than peach seeds. The trees grow large and healthy and make good stocks for setting peach buds on.

The soft shelled, sweet almonds do not succeed anywhere in America east of the Rocky mountains, except it may be, in some parts of western Texas. The trees are too tender to endure the colder places where ordinary peaches are safe enough; and in the South they are caught by spring frosts when in bloom, or, the fruit will not hang on after it sets.

How do the apples and pears grown in Idaho compare with those of the Eastern states? Are they as good in quality? Can they be sent east at a profit? I have some thought of going there to grow apples, and perhaps, other fruits.—C. L. Barton, New Jersey.

Reply: There is no doubt of apple culture being a success in nearly all parts of Idaho. When I was there about two years ago I saw many large commercial apple and pear orchards, and also their fruit. I had seen the fruit often before but not the orchards. The trees surely grow and bear well. The fruit is large and most beautifully colored. There is no region where the sun paints more delicate colors on the cheeks of any kind of fruits, so far as I have seen. While I do not think the flavor of the apples is quite so good as that of those grown in some of the Eastern states, yet it is excellent, and the appearance more than makes up for any possible lack of flavor. It is much better than that of the apples of the warm valleys of California. The pears seem to me as good as any that grow. In regard to the matter of sending this fruit east at a profit, it is done every year, and the trade is increasing. The main point is, to try to produce only the best grade, and this can be done in Idaho as easily as anywhere. The climate is a delightful one to live in and the land is good. I lately saw a collection of apples from near Boise that were so large and handsome that few persons would

be able to recognize the varieties, and they were of good quality, too.

There are several companies advertising lands to sell in Cuba, and holding out big inducements, at least in the way of talk, to those who will go there to grow fruit. Are these lands all right for this purpose, and can the markets be reached at a profit on the things produced? What fruits would be the best to grow? Are there serious objections to going there to live?—J. L. Manning, Ohio.

Reply: There are a lot of schemers trying to induce citizens of this country to invest their money with them in lands in Cuba. No doubt there are some who are making honest endeavors in this direction, but they are the exception, so I believe. Not long since I talked with a wide-awake young man from New York who had traveled about Cuba considerably, looking up the prospects for fruit growing. He told me that he had been to one place on the Isle of Palms, where some of our people had been located. They were mostly dissatisfied and likely to come back. The land and climate are suitable to the production of many kinds of fruits, generally speaking, but in some sections the soil is quite poor. The shipping facilities are only fair, but they will doubtless be bettered in time to come.

There are several serious objections to living in Cuba. One is, the great difference between the social conditions here and there. Lack of good school privileges is another. Distance from old and tried friends and neighbors would be a great disadvantage. New work and poor hired labor are to be considered. But the most serious objection is the insecurity of land titles.

If anyone is going to Cuba to grow fruit the orange would be the most likely to prove profitable. The pineapple will succeed there. Such strictly tropical fruits as the mango, sapodilla, avocado and guava are perfectly at home there. The three former can be shipped to this country easily and safely, and guavas make the best of jelly.

My advice in regard to so important a change is, to be very slow and careful in making a decision. There is no country on earth so good as our own; and no one should leave it without the best of reasons. One should not only think twice but several times more before leaping from here to Cuba.

What will be the result of so many large commercial apple orchards? I hear of those embracing 100 to 1,000 acres each.—I. G. Allen, Pa.

More good apples will be grown and they will be produced at lower cost per bushel than ever before. Better transportation will also help to reduce the cost of bringing the apples to those who want to buy them. All these things will cause people to buy more and more. There is plenty of room in our markets for many more apples than are now grown. The foreign demand is also increasing.

Why is the apple selected by capitalists and others for large planting in preference to other fruits?—P. G. Holmes, Vt.

The reason that the apple is placed foremost as a commercial fruit for planting, is, because it is the most dependable to bear and to sell. While there are other fruits that are almost as sure to bear as the apple there are none quite equal to it. Spring frosts rarely kill the fruit in bloom nor do other climatic causes often injure the trees or buds.

The fruit may be handled more safely than almost any other. There is very little loss from decay, with ordinary care. The different varieties cover a longer season than any other fruit. More people relish apples and more are bought than of any two other kinds. Apples may be eaten fresh, baked, fried, stewed, boiled in dumplings, made into pies, sauces, pickles and preserves. They may be dried or canned and doubtless used in several other ways.

Why is it that peaches are being produced farther north than formerly?—B. L. Brown, Canada.

Every year something new is learned about our fruits and the peach is no exception. There are different types of peaches and many years of trial has proved that some are more hardy than others; and they have been selected until those best suited to cold winters are known and planted on the northern limits of the peach region. Besides, peach culture is being tried each year in new



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Cut this out and send it with your name and address to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, and you will be sent a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" free, postpaid.

If "5-DROPS" is not obtainable in your locality order direct from us and we will send it prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Large Size Bottle (300 Doses) \$1.00 For Sale by druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
160 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

places, and some of those that were not before believed to be suitable are found to be so. Better methods of culture and pruning have also aided in this direction.

H. E. Van Deman.

The Black Ben Davis apple has been visited by Prof. H. E. Van Deman who made a journey to Arkansas to decide whether this new variety is the same as Ben Davis or Gano. He reports positively that the varieties known as Black Ben Davis, Ben Davis and Gano are actually distinct and separate, and are in no wise the same. There has been much discussion throughout the country in regard to the Black Ben Davis, many fruit growers claiming that it was the same as Ben Davis but this is now proved on good authority to be a mistake. Black Ben Davis was found to be a brighter red apple, more showy than Ben Davis, and the trees held their foliage later.

Eloquence is not of the lungs. The best self-help is helping others. We live to die that we may die to live. True religion is duty linked to the divine.

You cannot fatten your soul on furniture. The Infernal must fall before the eternal.

The poor in goods are often rich in grace. Reverent sons will become revered fathers.

It takes much misery to make some men seek mercy.

The waiting work furnishes us sufficient warrant to do it.

He cannot consecrate his gift who fears to have it consumed.

It doesn't take much gold-leaf to cover the pupil of the eye.—Ram's Horn.

Lead poisoning, affecting many persons, has been traced by a German physician to a curious source. Deep holes in the stones of an old mill were found to have been ignorantly filled with lead, and flour ground by these stones showed as high as one part of metal in four thousand. It was this flour that produced the poisoning.

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SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRE.
Impossible to produce any scar or bluish. The
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One of the most powerful of
WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will
produce more actual results than a whole bottle of
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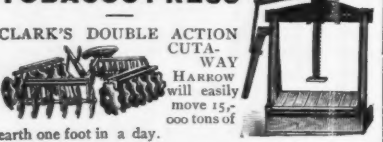
Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted
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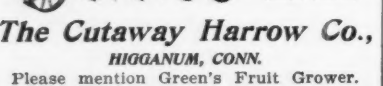
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Every rig is made in our own factory, and to make freight
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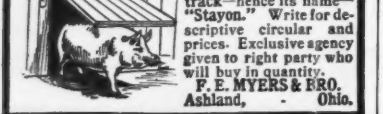
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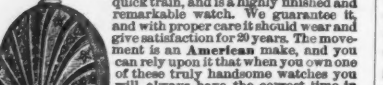
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CUT-A-WAY
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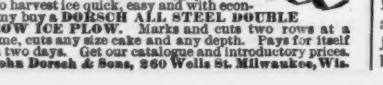
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Our premium watch has a GOLD case,
handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to pos-
ition, patent escapement, expansion balance,
quick train, and is a highly finished and
remarkable watch. We guarantee it,
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can rely upon it that when you own one
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and we will forward you the handsome watch. We trust
you will take back all you cannot sell. We purpose to
give away these watches simply to advertise our business.
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ICE
Made in three
days.



In reply to your inquiry as to my opin-
ion of the opportunities for success of a
young man in the legal profession, I will
say, that I know of no better answer
than that given by Daniel Webster, un-
der similar circumstances: "There is al-
ways room at the top." No matter how
much competition there may be in a pro-
fession or occupation, there is always
room for superior talent. An Alexander,
a Napoleon, a J. Pierpont Morgan, a
Carnegie, a Schwab, a Rockefeller, an
Edison can make room for themselves in
almost any enterprise they may grapple
with. The legal profession is not at the
present time as promising as in old
times. There was a time when law suits
were far more popular than at present.
Formerly a man was proud of being
engaged in a law suit, but at present no
man is proud of such affairs. I recall
the old story of a man passing along the
highway, mounted on a high-stepping
horse. The proud bearing of the man, the
lofty carriage of his head and his natty
appearance attracted the attention of an
acquaintance who inquired, "Where are
you going?"

"I am going to law," replied the
traveler in a proud and defiant tone of
voice.

A few weeks later the same man on
horse back returned, and his acquaint-
ance noticed his weary, haggard ex-
pression, and asked, "Where have you
been?"

This time the discomfited man re-
plied in a thoroughly chagrined and dis-
gusted tone of voice: "I have been at
law."
It looks as though the world was get-
ting wiser every day, and wisdom has
taught men that time and money spent
in lawsuits is foolishly spent. Where
members of a family have inherited a
fortune, and have invoked the law in
order to break the will, the expense of
the law suit has often eaten up all the
estate. The man who sued his neighbor
found that his business suffered during
the time of law suit, and that in the end,
no matter which side won, both parties
actually lost. I have had enough ex-
perience at law to appreciate the fact
that the wise man keeps out of law suits.
When I was a young man an acquaint-
ance borrowed a few hundred dollars of
me, which he did not pay after long
solicitation, therefore I commenced an
action against him at law.

The case was carried from one court
to another and after three or four years
was finally decided in my favor, and I
was paid the amount of the note in full
with interest, but when I had settled
with my lawyers I found that I was
actually compelled to pay out more
money for lawyer's fees and other ex-
penses connected with the court than the
entire value of the note for which I
sued. In addition to this I lost much
time that I could profitably have de-
voted to my business, and was in a
vexed condition of mind through the en-
tire period of the law suit. The Good
Book says "If a man claims your coat
give him your cloak also," and it would
be better to do this than to stand a law
suit.

I was talking with a young and suc-
cessful lawyer the other day, and was
saying that the courts seemed to demand
a different style of procedure, or of oratory
than in old days. In old days an
eloquent man could carry his suit by
eloquence, by gaining the sympathy of
the jury, and by his trembling voice. At
the present day no court would admit of
such foolery, but would at once call for
evidence or points of law given in a
matter of fact manner. My friend added
that there were other changes in the
legal profession, one of which was that
a good lawyer in these days was inter-
ested more in preventing law suits than
in conducting them. This lawyer stated
that it was his effort continually to
bring together disagreeing parties, who
were bent upon having a law suit, and
to secure a settlement. Certainly there
is another class of lawyers who gain a
living by causing strife and promoting
law suits. When these men hear of an
accident, they immediately see the in-
jured party and arrange to sue some-
body for damages, agreeing to share

whatever award the courts may give the
injured party. The older the world gets
the wiser men should become because
they inherit the wisdom of past ages.
There are not so many wars as there
were in old times. Nations are learning
to compromise and to make peace with-
out war. Lawsuits are one form of war-
fare, and wise men are learning to avoid
such warfare by compromising, and by
fair adjustment of differences of opinion.

Few young men fully comprehend the
amount of study necessary in order to be-
come a good lawyer. There are men
who cannot become good lawyers owing
to the fact that they cannot retain so
much information as is required in or-
der to be proficient, therefore law firms
are often formed combining men of dif-
ferent ability. One member of the firm
may have the faculty of cramming his
brain with a vast amount of legal lore,
which he can call forth at a moment's
notice whenever required to do so, and
this man is the office member of the firm,
who attends to the preparation of cases
and who brings out the legal points; an-
other member of the firm may be a man
gifted in addressing the jury and in
placing in consecutive order a brilliant
array of legal facts which his partner
has so carefully prepared. Occasionally
a man is found who possesses both qual-
ifications of preparing for the presenta-
tion of the case and for presenting the
case, but such men are rare.

Many young lawyers have ruined their
health by the close application neces-
sary during the first year of their legal
practice following so closely the years
of study at college, and at law school. I
have known many young lawyers at
Rochester, but I cannot think of one
who has made much money at the prac-
tice of law. For them it has been up-
hill work and many of them look worn
and weary, mere ghosts of their former
selves. One young man in particular,
a farmer's son, a close student, a brainy
man, connected himself with a success-
ful firm, first as a student then later
working on a salary for this firm. Now
after about ten years of such work he
has been made member of the firm, but
he has not laid aside much if any money.

Twenty or thirty years ago there were
many rich men among lawyers, and we
heard much about large lawyers' fees;
for instance where lawyers received a
fee of one-hundred to five-hundred thou-
sand dollars for conducting one impor-
tant lawsuit. I have known of many of
the older lawyers who have passed away
during the last few years, who died com-
paratively wealthy, but during recent
years it is the men engaged in active
business who have made money rather
than lawyers or professional men. It
has now come to be understood that the
learned professions do not promise such
great reward in money as do business
pursuits. But I will say frankly, that
simply the gathering together of money
should not be the main ambition of man.
We know well that an artist cannot hope
to make as much money painting por-
traits or landscapes as can the business
man, but this is no reason why there
should be no artists or fine paintings.
Also the literary man cannot hope to
make money as fast as the man in min-
ing, railroad or other business pursuits,
but this is no reason why there should
be no more books written. So you see
I come back to the thought from which
I started, which is, that a young man
should select as his vocation in life that
work which is most congenial to him or
that for which nature has best fitted him.

Perhaps there is no profession which
young men take to more readily than
the medical profession. The fact is, that
almost every man and woman is more
or less of a doctor. If you do not believe
this ask any one who has been sick and
he will tell you that ninety persons out
of a hundred who came to see him, of-
fered from three to six remedies for his
peculiar complaint, any one of which
was warranted to cure on short notice.
As a result of the attractions of the med-
ical profession there are fully twice as
many physicians in cities and the coun-
try as are needed, and many of these
doctors, particularly the younger ones
have hard tussle to make both ends meet

financially. I am personally acquaint-
ed with a large number of young doctors,
therefore I can speak from experience.
It requires many years of study and
practice to be able to command the con-
fidence of the people, and when a good
medical practice is secured the hard work
of the physician is but just begun. I
recall the experience of a physician who
was called from his warm bed one cold
wintry night by a messenger requiring
his service in the mountains twelve miles
away; he went to the stable and hitched
up in the face of a blizzard. He soon
found the snowbanks so high that the
horse could hardly flounder through.
After many mishaps he arrived at the
humble cabin on the mountain side to
learn that the good man's wife had re-
covered from her indisposition and was
out in the wood-shed chopping kindling.

No Person Should Die

Of any kidney disease or to be distressed
by stomach troubles or tortured and
poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw
Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free
and prepaid to any reader of this pub-
lication who needs it and writes for it.
One dose a day of this remedy does the
work and cures perfectly, to stay cured.
If you care to be cured of indigestion,
dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of stomach
and bowels, constipation, or torpid and
congested liver; if you wish to be sure
that your kidneys are free from disease
and are doing their necessary work
thoroughly; if you expect to be free
from catarrh, rheumatism and back
ache; if you desire a full supply of pure,
rich blood, a healthy tissue and a per-
fect skin, write at once for a free bottle
of this remedy and prove for yourself,
without expense to you, that these ail-
ments are cured quickly, thoroughly, and
permanently with only one dose a day of
Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

Any reader of Green's Fruit Grower
who needs it may have a trial bottle of
Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine sent
free and prepaid by writing to Vernal
Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y. It
cures catarrh, indigestion, flatulence,
constipation of the bowels and conges-
tion and sluggish condition of liver and
kidneys. For inflammation of bladder,
and enlargement of prostate gland it is
a reliable specific.



Thanksgiving Prune
Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University says
that this prune is certainly the longest-keeper
which he has ever seen. The weak point with
most varieties of plums is that they will not keep,
but decay quickly. Marketmen are discouraged
in handling plums that rot quickly, hence the
great advantage of Thanksgiving Prunes, which
will keep for weeks in baskets as usually shipped
and marketed. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower
has eaten these prunes in January, and has kept
them lying on his desk for two weeks in January,
when he ate the rest of them, and there was no
sign of rotting. The fact is, that Thanksgiving
Prunes can be placed on shelves in an ordinary
house, where they will remain without rotting
until they are thoroughly evaporated like the
dried prune of commerce; but this evaporation
goes on slowly, therefore, for many weeks the
prune will be found juicy and delicious to eat.
The quality of this prune is superior to most
varieties, being sweet and rich. It is the large
amount of sugar in this variety that preserves it
so long. Thanksgiving Prune ripens about the
first week in October at Rochester, N. Y. It has
been named Thanksgiving Prune owing to the
fact that N. B. Adams had the prunes in his house
on Thanksgiving day in good eating condition.
You will notice that this is one of the most re-
markable prunes ever introduced. It has been
thoroughly tested.
One two-year-old tree of this Prune will
be given free with each order of \$10 or more,
made up from our catalogue, at prices
given therein.
**GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.**

One Step Nearer Cost

Our New General Catalogue No. 71 brings our 2,000,000 customers nearer than they have ever been before to the actual manufacturing cost of everything they eat, wear or use.

We buy in largest quantities for spot cash, besides having many factories of our own, and sell direct to our customers, saving them the profits of the jobber, wholesaler and retailer—that's the secret.

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has already begun. Retailers are advancing their prices for the holiday trade. Our prices are never advanced, our goods are of the very latest style and best quality, and our customers save one-fourth to one-half on the orders they send us.

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

Send for Catalogue TODAY and get ahead of the Christmas rush.
Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.
Enclosed find 15 cents, for which please send me Catalogue No. 71.

Name _____ Write very plain.

Express Office _____ Post Office _____

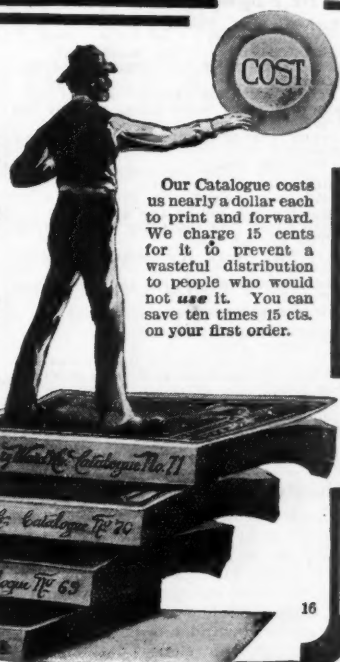
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Our catalogue pictures and describes different grades of anything you want, to suit all tastes and purses. Every article we offer is reliable, and you can have your money back willingly and cheerfully if you are not satisfied.

Hadn't you better send for our catalogue today?

Fill out the slip to the left and send to us with 15c and the catalogue is yours.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago



Our Catalogue costs us nearly a dollar each to print and forward. We charge 15 cents for it to prevent a wasteful distribution to people who would not use it. You can save ten times 15 cts. on your first order.

Much chagrined he bundled again into his cutter and was about to start away when the mountaineer asked him if he ever drank a little good rum. Now this doctor was a temperate man and did not usually take rum, but in his chilled condition, and in view of his long ride, he thought perhaps it might be well for him to reinforce his inner man a little, therefore he jumped out of the sleigh again and said that he would join the mountaineer in a little rum.

"Well," said the mountaineer, "I am sorry to say that I haven't any rum in the house, but if I had any it would be very good rum."

At this the disappointed doctor again bundled himself into the sleigh and started for home, where he arrived at early dawn. Truly even doctors do not retire continually upon beds of roses either in their daily experience, or at the close of the year when they foot up their balance sheet to learn how much money they have in the treasury.

The life of an actor is remarkably seductive to most people who are not familiar with the details and hardships of the actor's life. It is surprising how large a percentage of the human race have ability for reciting or acting, and those who have a little ability along this line have dreams of great success upon the stage. Most people get their ideas of the actor's life from the presentation of plays they have seen. Leaving a comfortable home, after having partaken of an inviting repast, the young man visits the theater and sees the actors upon the stage, seemingly amusing themselves in a fascinating manner by acting various parts. They appear to be exceedingly happy, smiling, dancing or shouting with gaiety. Now remember all this is seeming, for in fact, the actors upon the stage are hard at work, and were hard at work for months in preparing themselves for this play. Each member of the company has been criticised until his heart is sore, and called down for slight defects in manner or speech until he is weary of life. Very likely the actors of this company had been long without an engagement before they were accepted in this company, and were obliged to borrow money to pay their board bills. Finally after long delay and many misgivings they are employed at a meager salary with this company. Now they have to give up the delights and comforts of home, and must travel wearily over wide stretches of country, spending a large portion of their time on the cars or steamboats, the balance in cheap boarding houses or at the theater. Their associates are not always congenial but are often rough and profane or lacking virtue. Then again not one play in a dozen or perhaps not one in a hundred which starts out with flying colors is successful, thus many of these companies are stranded hundreds or thousands of miles from home. Their salaries have been unpaid for weeks or months so that members of the company have no money to pay their passage home. These poor people are left to the charity of the town or city in which they appeared last. Taking it all in all the actor's profession would be the least desirable of any to me, notwithstanding it is so seductive to so many of the human family.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

He always boiled the water,
As the health department begs;
He pasteurized his coffee
And his matutinal eggs.
He filtered this and filtered that,
And sterilized the rest;
Did everything the board of health
Thinks in its wisdom best;
But he couldn't boil the atmosphere,
Four-fifths of which is germs;
So death negotiated him
Upon some easy terms.

—Chicago Tribune.

Dwarf pear and plum trees frequently produce fruits that are superior to any raised in the orchard, and one who attempted to raise just this class of fruit might easily supply the best markets with fancy fruits not obtainable elsewhere. The fruits incline to grow nearly a third larger on dwarf trees where proper thinning out is followed, and without losing any of their flavor so common to most large fruits. Dwarf trees are not so unprofitable in the orchard as many imagine, for what they lose in proportion of trunk and limbs they gain in being closer planted together in the rows. Orchards of dwarf pears are planted with the trees only about a dozen feet apart, and yet they are not crowded even when the trees reach full maturity. This fact makes an acre of dwarf trees appear more favorable than might seem at first thought. Those who cut back their trees continually year after year get the best results with their fruits, and the dwarf trees simply represent this system carried to an extreme. It may be possible that the American system of cutting back severely each year is better adapted to our country than raising the extreme dwarf varieties.

More young men nowadays hope for a brilliant success, perhaps a spectacular success, than dared hope for it a generation ago. But, after all, there are more successful men in every calling today than ever before—whether a larger proportion, I do not know. I tell the youth that seek my advice one thing that I know is sound doctrine: "Don't think too much about yourself and about how fast you think you ought to rise. Work! A morbid man wouldn't know a great opportunity if he met it in the street every morning." With every man there may, of course, be conditions of his own mind or character that absolutely and unrelentingly close the door upon him. If he is infirm in resolution, deficient in self-reliant perseverance, lacking in courageous ambition, or generally weak in disposition, he should cease the contemplation of a high career and fix his eyes on something lower and less difficult. To those who are courageous, self-reliant, determined and constant it is given to soar high, as they breast the keen wind of adversity.—President Schurman of Cornell.

The department of agriculture is preparing to propagate the mangosteen in Porto Rico and Hawaii. This fruit is generally acknowledged by travelers to be the most delicate and delicious fruit in the world. It is believed it can be grown with perfect success in these islands, and while it is very tender, with cold storage facilities it can be transported almost anywhere.

Common Sense as a Worry Cure.—I once asked a physician what cure he could suggest for the worrying habit. "I would prescribe common sense," he said, "and if a man or woman hasn't got a stock on hand and cannot cultivate one the medical man is powerless."

Mark Guy Pearse says that, when he was in South Africa, two young Englishmen, who were new to the country, told them this story of themselves: They had a few days' holiday, and set out to ride up the country, each to see the young lady in whom he was interested. With light hearts they started, and after a time entered a great forest. They were trotting briskly along, when suddenly they were startled by a terrible roar. They pulled up their horses instantly, and turned to each other. "That is a lion; no doubt about that," said one. "It is not safe to go on," said the other. Then each thought of the lady he loved so well, and begrudged that the rare holiday should be spoiled, and so they pushed on a few yards farther. Then came another roar, and again they stopped. "It is a lion enraged, too," And they dreaded to proceed. Along the path came a cheery old gentleman, who greeted them with a bright "Good day," and then disappeared in front of them amongst the trees. They had called to him about the lion that threatened them, but he was stone deaf, and, thinking it was only some pleasant observation about the weather, he had nodded and gone on. Once more there came the roar. The horsemen, concerned more about the safety of him who had just left them than their own, said: "We must go and warn him. He is too deaf to hear the roar." Then was it, as they turned the corner, that they reached a round pool in the heart of the forest, and on the edge of it there sat a group of bullfrogs, whose thunder had melted the hearts of the lovers and threatened their holiday. With a laugh at their own fright, they hastened on their way. "It is a lion," said Fear; "we must stay." But he who goes on shall find most commonly that it is but a bullfrog. It is better to go ahead with Caleb than to stay behind with the cowards.

One often reads in reports on orchards or of some fruit growers' meetings, of the excellence of the Lawrence pear, and of its being grown in large quantities by many who have pear orchards. To those familiar with the many excellences of this fruit it is no surprise to read these reports. Grown to eat at home or grown for market, there are few as good. In the latitude of Philadelphia the Lawrence ripens towards the close of October and in early November. There may often be gathered quite a few towards the middle of November, after the first light frozings occur. Gathered carefully and in the same way placed safely in some cool place, not exposed to drying, the fruit may be expected to keep until New Year's and longer, if very cool.

The tree is a twiggy grower, and may be known always by those fairly familiar with fruits by this characteristic, added to its rather slender shoots. But these shoots are not weak; on the contrary, are tough and strong, making the climbing of a tree of it not nearly as easy as it would be to ascend some others. While the tree is not a heavy bearer with me, it rarely misses a fair crop. When ripe the fruit is yellowish green, of fair size, sweet, and of a solid texture, which makes of it a capital shipping variety. Plant a Lawrence.

Handling Apples.—Each year I seem to learn something new and valuable in handling apples. I am like the Dutchman who said: "Der more I liefs der lonker I fints, py chiminy oud."



A FAC-SIMILE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

By the Pan-American Exposition for a superior exhibit of Corsican Strawberries and Red Cross Currants.

The Pan-Am. also conferred a diploma to Green's Nursery Co., setting forth the fact that the award had been made for such an exhibit on the recommendation of a superior jury.

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ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 756, Detroit, Mich.

The Flight of the Birds.

Whither away, Robin,
Whither away?
It is through envy of the maple-leaf,
Whose blushes mock the crimson of thy
breast,
Thou wilt not stay?
The summer days were long, yet all too
brief
The happy season thou hast been our
guest;
Whither away?
Whither away, Bluebird,
Whither away?
The blast is chill, yet in the upper sky
Thou still canst find the color of thy wing.
The hue of May.
Warbler, why speed thy southern flight?
ah, why,
Thou too, whose song first told us of the
spring,
Whither away?
Whither away, Swallow,
Whither away?
Canst thou no longer tarry in the North,
Here where our roof so well hath screened
thy nest?
Not one short day?
Wilt thou—as if thou human wert—go forth
and wander from those who love thee best?
Whither away?
—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Rochester as a Nursery Center.

Although Rochester, N. Y., is well known all over the North American continent as a nursery center, the immensity of the business in nursery lines carried on there cannot be fully appreciated until one has actually paid a visit to the city, and has had the privilege of going over some of the extensive growing establishments located there, says Florest Exchange.

The soil in and around the city of Rochester is of the most fertile character, and the climate is such that in no other locality can such a variety of fruits be grown to the perfection which they attain there. The desirability of this location for nursery interests was a happy discovery, and has been in a great measure the means of making the city both famous and wealthy.

Formerly Rochester was termed the "Flour City," on account of its large milling interests, and being surrounded by the large wheat growing section of the Genesee Valley. Later, owing to the great dissemination of flowers and flowering trees and shrubs by these, the pioneer horticulturists, it became known far and wide as "The Flower City," an appellation it still justly maintains.

There has been a later effort to term it the "Power City," but this is a misnomer; it is still the great cradle for the cultivation of hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, and fruits, and is pre-eminently the City of Flowers.

In no part of the world, perhaps, do all manner of fruits attain such superlative excellence as in the district farmed in Western New York, and nowhere does nursery stock receive such painstaking cultivation. The close proximity of Lake Ontario gives Rochester a climate peculiarly beneficial for the nursery business; vegetation is held back in the spring of the year, and damaging late frosts are almost unknown.

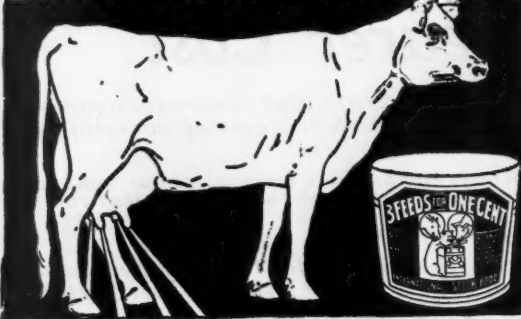
A bigamist has pleaded that his downfall is entirely due to love powders and apple pie. When brought into court, his defense was that he had no thought of marrying his second wife until she put a love powder in a piece of apple pie and gave it to him, after which his love was so great that he could not bear to have her out of his sight. He seems to be a worthy descendant of Adam. "She gave me the apple (pie), and I did eat."—The Chef.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.
I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.
I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.
I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly.
I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask.
If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.
Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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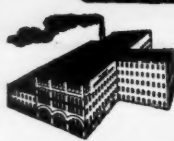
GENTLEMEN:—It gives me Pleasure to Voluntarily offer my testimonial in regard to my experience in feeding "International Stock Food." I fed it to my cows all winter, and think that the milk yield was at least one-third greater than it otherwise would have been, and the cows are looking better than they ever have. I should consider a cow's rations incomplete without "International Stock Food."

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International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Harvest Apples.

Out in the orchard, years ago,
There thrived an ancient harvest tree,
And golden apples used to grow
To yellow ripeness there for me.
The tree was low, its drooping limbs
Hung like an arbor's draperies,
And green leaves, crooning balmy hymns,
Lured to its depths of shady ease.

In May the ancient tree was white
With tender blooms, and sight and sense
Drunk deep of promise of delight
In summer's juicy opulence.
And as the lolling days grew warm
The young fruit of seductive green
Found refuge in my grateful form,
And worked there deadly and unseen.

But all the trials were forgot
When, bursting full of lusciousness,
The golden apples came, with not
The faintest menace of distress.
The hornets thronged their broken parts,
The bluejays pecked them on the trees,
But in each apple's heart of hearts
A "honey-core" remained for me.
—New York State Farmer.

About Waists.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Priscilla.

The subject of waists is always of interest to the woman who wants to be daintily dressed, and the woman who can make her own pretty waists saves a great deal, and if one's income is limited it is wise to select woolen materials that will wash well. An unlined waist is as easily washed as one made of cotton, and there is nothing better for washing woolen fabrics than suds made with white castle soap and warm soft water. The garments must be thoroughly brushed and the spots removed before they are put in the suds, and if one succeeds in the undertaking every part of the work must be carefully done. In washing woolen material the changes of water should be of the same temperature and the work should be done as rapidly as possible. The waist should be ironed on the wrong side lengthwise of the goods to preserve the shape and should be pressed until perfectly smooth and dry. A woolen waist that is worn much in strong sunlight is apt to become faded and the cloth can be colored a darker shade of the same color by dipping in diamond dye for wool and very light cloth will take any of the rich dark shades. In the present fashion of trimmed waists, a little ingenuity and a little time will work wonders in making pretty new garments from old ones and dollars can be saved as well as the old material.

While Michael Angelo was finishing a statue a friend called twice. The second time he looked at the statue and exclaimed, "You have been idle since I saw you last." "By no means," replied the sculptor. "I have retouched this part, and polished that; I have softened this feature and brought out this muscle; a hundred little things have I done." "Yes, yes," said the friend, "but all these are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo, "but trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle."

Why is a bad husband like a thoroughbred horse? Because he is a perfect brute.

Keeping Apples.—Last year I experimented with good results, says the Horticulturist. I hollowed out the ground a little, put down some clean straw and on this put a rick of apples as long as I desired—some of the ricks were two hundred feet long and might have been much longer. The base of the rick was about seven feet wide and the height two and a half to three feet. These ricks were covered with clean straw, then with boards and the boards with four or five inches of dirt. When we wanted to open the ricks we cleaned off the dirt and turned the boards back and thus got at the apples without any dirt touching them. Such apples as the Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Jeniton, Winesap and Walbridge kept with not over three per cent. loss.

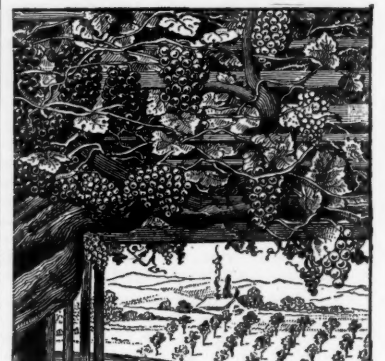
Extensive tree planting will again be done this season. The trend is for commercial apple orchards. In some instances the necessary precautions in the selection of proper sites have been observed, but in too many cases this important matter is being over-looked. No soil with hard pan near the surface is fit for an orchard. Proper drainage is another very essential feature. No trees can succeed with "wet feet," conditions abounding with stagnant water. Sections where certain varieties have already proved to succeed well may serve as an index to planters.

In classic lore it is said that when Xerxes had halted his army on the march to conquer Greece and had numbered them and found that he had over 2,500,000 soldiers, in the evening he was found by one of his sentinels standing on a hill gazing down upon his camp, in tears. On being asked why he was weeping, he replied: "See that great army? In a few years they will have all passed away and not one of those brave men will be left."

Attention to and labor bestowed upon the orchard pays. In one of the apple counties of Illinois a business man, seeing the fine opportunities and possibilities of the situation, has leased 800 acres of orchard, paying from \$5 to \$6 per acre, leasing for three years. He gets all the fruit, and he will clear \$100 per acre during the three years if he is the business man which his action would seem to indicate.

In the United States we find a climate and soil peculiarly adapted to the successful cultivation of the apple. As compared with the orange the apple flourishes in the snow belt as well as beneath the genial clime of the Sunny South. Among the distinguishing characteristics of the apple is the abundance of its yield; its cheapness; its enduring qualities, and the numerous dispositions to which it can be utilized.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now.



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C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c., but we will accept 10c. if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address,
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Think of your woods and orchards without birds! Of empty nests that cling to boughs and beams. As in an idiot's brain remembered words hang empty 'mid the cobwebs of his dreams! While bleat of flocks or bellowing of herds makes up for the lost music, when your teams drag home the stinky harvest, and no more the feathered gleaners follow to your door! —"The Birds of Killingworth."

In the Muse of Natural History at Soleure, Switzerland, there is perhaps the most extraordinary bird's nest in existence, says the Boston Herald. It is made entirely of steel. In Soleure are many clockmakers' shops, and in the yards of these shops broken clock springs are often thrown. A clock-maker one day saw in a tree in his yard a peculiar kind of nest, and upon further investigation discovered that a pair of wagtails had utilized the bits of steel lying about and built a home entirely of clock springs. In size it measured more than four inches across, and it was apparently as comfortable for its inmates as if the usual materials had been employed. After the brood had been reared the deserted nest was taken to the museum; where it is now exhibited, a striking illustration of the skill and ingenuity of birds in turning their surroundings to advantage.

If y're wantin' signs fer cold weather an' plenty of it, jest you come out in the woods with me any day an' I'll show what natur' hez ter say 'bout it, an' natur' never told a lie in her life, bein' sorter peculiar in that air respect and consid'ably onlike some men I've seen an' see now afore me, without callin' no names. Ever since I ate my first mess of green corn I've noticed how thick the husks was, an' they was all whiskered out with silk, like they were trying to bank up the kernels, afore they was ripe. The woodchucks are goin' ter sleep when the clover is still green about their holes, the fur onto the backs of the critters is like wool, the feathers pull hard from the wild ducks, and the goosebone is white from tip to tip.

Do Ants Have Horses?—Not long ago a French explorer, M. Charles Meissen, in traveling through Siam, observed a species of small gray ants which were new to him. To his surprise he noticed among them from time to time an occasional ant, which was much larger than the others and moved at a much swifter pace, and each of these larger ants, M. Meissen saw, always carried one of the gray ants on its back. This discovery led him to watch their movements closely. He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accompanied by at least one of their own sort mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and detached himself now and then from the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear and seemed to be in command of the expedition.—Little Chronicle.

It is a very common belief, and one almost impossible to eradicate, that the autumnal coloring of the leaf is caused by cold or even frost. One would suppose that observation from year to year would conclusively prove the notion erroneous. As a matter of fact, the coloration is caused by a ripening or oxidation of chlorophyll and other pigments inherent in the leaf. The action is not precisely the same with all shades of color, but all may be reduced to an identical principle. One never attempts to account for a golden or rosy-cheeked apple through the agency of frost. Again, each year certain plants, like red maple, Virginia creeper, and tupelo, begin to color vividly in August, while even the nights are still warm.—Providence Journal.

When these dreary, frozen days are at hand, the quail, all educated and lusty as he is, must look to it for his larder and his life, says Country Life. A covey building under the evergreens with a foot or so of snow lying, will keep alive and warm a surprising length of time. But suppose a crust forms over their heads and imprisons them for days? Even if they break through it there is but little strength or opportunity to dig up a livelihood from under the icy armor of the earth. Then your bird-hunter sallies forth, with store of wheat and corn to be sprinkled near the winter haunts of the birds. And when they learn that his mission is a friendly one

after some feedings they run to meet him, chirping, and then you would like to possess the gold that would tempt that man to hurt one of them!

Shooting Wild Turkey.—A kildee flew up noisily from the shoulder of the hill that sloped down toward the river, but the gobbler observed two pigs among the ragweeds there, which explained the circumstances and put him at his ease; he was not so foolish as a kildee. All became engaged in the pursuit of grasshoppers, and none perceived a stealthy form glide to the edge of a cliff on the opposite side of the Cacapon. It was Peety; he saw the turkeys, saw the pigs, and his plan was made. Down the ridge by a watercourse which kept him out of sight, across the river without even stopping to take off his shoes, he went, and to the fence surrounding the field. He did not climb over it, because the elevation would have brought him in view of the flock, but on his hands and knees he crept through where a rail was broken, and into the ragweed. The turkeys were above, just over the hill, but when they raised their heads they could see him; the pigs were between.

The turkey gobbler every now and then looked up and surveyed the pigs, but, not having much of a head for numbers, it never struck him there were three pigs now where but two had been. He did notice that one approaching gradually, but then it was only a pig; what did it matter? Suddenly up leaped Peety, as if out of the ground, and rushed toward them. There was a moment of indecision, a fatal moment, when all the turkeys ran together as though to take counsel of each other, and their upstretched heads for an instant formed a group. It was the instant Peety was waiting for. A flash and a roar, and two turkeys rolled on their backs, another, and a third turkey dropped. Peety stopped to reload. The flock took to their wings, but before they were out of range two more shots rang out and another turkey fell.

Peety's impersonation of a pig was a role which suited him. Not satisfied with four turkeys, he followed to the part of the woods where he judged the most of the fugitives had gone, and lay down flat on his stomach between a huge log and an old stump.

Now the silliness of the young turkeys showed itself, just as Peety knew it would. A half hour had not elapsed before one of them after looking about from his hiding place and seeing and hearing nothing, gave one call and received a low, discreet answer. He waited and listened a while, and called again, a little louder, and again that low, encouraging answer. It sounded just like his mother; he was sure it was she, and he stood up, this time calling twice. Another silly little turkey not far off called, too, and this emboldened the first, and when he heard the low answer again he ran toward it. But it was only Peety with his wingbone caller, and as the turkey approached a shot laid him low. So it went on; at noon Peety staggered home under the weight of eight turkeys, well knowing that he could get his dinner and return by the time the terrified birds would venture to call again.—W. R. Leigh in "Collier's Weekly."

The gulf stream flows at the rate of about two and a half miles an hour. Five miles is exceeded in some places, and the rate varies much with conditions of weather and tide.

"You look happy," ventured the tourist. "Couldn't be more so, stranger," replied the lanky native. "Didn't the lightning strike your place?" "Yes, hit the wood pile an' split up enough wood to last six weeks." "How about the cloudburst?" "Oh, that saved the old woman a week's washing. Just hung the clothes out, an' the water did the rest." "But the earthquake?" "Well, that saved some more work. Churned up all the milk aroun' into butter. Nature is man's greatest help, stranger."—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Last winter, during a spell of freezing weather, at a quarry in Aberdeen, Scotland, a large stone, weighing six tons, had been drilled for blasting, when the thought struck the foreman that the severe frost might be utilized. Water was poured into each of the holes, and it was found after a couple of days that the block of granite had broken into pieces.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE and DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver, and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many famous investigated cures of Swamp-Root the one published this month for the benefit of Green's Fruit Grower readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

Dear Sirs: "I feel so grateful to you and your wonderful medicine, Swamp-Root, that I cannot help writing you. I had inflammation of the bladder and other troubles, I became weak and run down, tired mornings and sleepless nights; was in poor health off and on for over five years. I had four or five different doctors to treat me. They gave me some relief for awhile, but I never felt that I was cured. The doctors did not seem to think that I had any kidney trouble, but somehow I felt differently about it, and having heard so much about your Swamp-Root I concluded to send to you for a sample bottle, and the effect was so pleasing that I sent and got a large dollar bottle. I began taking it, and have only had two light spells since. Then I got the second bottle, and took that, and have not been so well in five years. I cannot say enough in praise of your Swamp-Root, and what it has done for me, and how much better in every way I feel."

MRS. M. L. COE,
101 S. Santa Fe St., El Paso, Texas.
To DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.



MRS. M. L. COE.

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in most cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their many ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

Nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney or bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

When the heart is acting badly, have you ever thought that it may be due to kidney-trouble, as is often the case? Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its staunchest friends to-day are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1902.

EDITORIAL

Another monthly magazine has been added to Green's Fruit Grower. Young Folks at Home is the name of this publication. It has been arranged that Green's Fruit Grower should be sent to the subscribers of that magazine up to the 1st of January, 1903, after which it is hoped that they will send in their subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for the year 1903. We welcome these new subscribers and hope to hear from them occasionally.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower has mowed the weeds and foliage from his beds of strawberries and burned over the patch, as is often recommended. Rains came soon after and the vines have made a heavy growth. He asks if this patch thus burned over will set buds for next season's crop. Some of his neighbors have doubts on this subject. In reply I will say that I see no reason why plants thus burned over should not set fruit buds abundantly, providing they were burned over at once after the crop of fruit was gathered. If strawberry beds are burned over late in the fall it is possible that the fruit buds might be injured by the fire. Buds of the strawberry, and of many other fruits, for next year's crop are formed the preceding season.

William S. Piper, of Pennsylvania, writes Green's Fruit Grower that a seedless apple tree has flourished for more than forty years in Franklin County, Pa., near his home. He has now two trees grafted with these seedless apples.

Good roads will do more for this country than any other one enterprise. Up to this date American roads have been a disgrace. I have traveled over the roads of France, England, Germany and Holland and know about the roads of other countries; as compared with them American roads are simply no roads at all. During the last two or three years New York state has been building roads that will compare favorably with the best of those in Europe. I trust that all the readers of Green's Fruit Grower will interest themselves in good roads. Talk to your members of assembly, to the state senator, the supervisor and others about good roads and show them that you are interested in good roads and expect them to do something to make them better.

Vacations are good for man and beast. The farmer and fruit grower takes as few vacations as any class of business men, but I see no reason why he does not need a vacation as well as the lawyer or banker. Changes are restful. The city man finds the country a desirable change and the farmer finds the city an agreeable change. We can gather wisdom by moving about and meeting strangers. The farmer's vacation may be taken in the winter. There is no more favorable time for visiting the city than in the winter. Since this is the season of greatest leisure for the farmer why should he not avail himself of the vacation at that date?

Thanksgiving Prunes were picked October 1st this fall. After lying on my desk two weeks, a sample was sent to Professor H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C. He writes as follows: "I let this fruit lie on my desk two weeks and then ate it. It was then quite shriveled. It was good in quality and showed no signs of decay. While it is not claimed that this is the largest prune in the world, it is remarkable in many respects."

Do you ever consider that farm animals may be suffering from neglected teeth? It is possible that the horse you have been driving and which acts nervous and fidgety may be suffering from the toothache. You know how toothache affects you and members of your family, therefore if your horse is ailing having his teeth examined. It is only recently that the possibility has occurred to scientific men that farm animals may be insane, the same as some men and women are. Why not? Many men have lost their lives by sudden freaks of frenzy on the part of horses or bulls, or even swine and other animals. It is not impossible that these animals may have been taken with a sudden attack of insanity.

If you are planning to build a house or barn it will pay you to consult an architect. I always get an architect to make plans of buildings that I erect and have always found it a profitable investment. On a building just erected, costing \$3,000, I paid my architect \$120 for his plans and contracts for the carpenter. After the plans were carefully made and everything outlined so that the carpenter knew precisely where every timber, brace, window, door and moulding was to be placed, I yet had much to decide and some things to change. But if in addition to the further plans necessary for this building I should have been obliged to instruct the carpenter continually what to do I would have been almost distracted. Proportions are very important in buildings and no one can decide how high to have the stone foundations or how high to have the building so well as an architect. Then the placing of the windows and doors and the size of these openings, and hundreds of other items should be fixed by an architect, who draws the plan and shows you before a nail has been driven the building as it will look when completed.

Life insurance has never been a favorite means of investment with the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, but he sees many reasons why the farmer or fruit grower should have a moderate insurance policy upon his life. Statistics show that a man is safer on an ocean steamer in mid-ocean, or upon a train of cars moving at a mile a minute than he is upon the farm. There is danger of life and limb in moving daily among hoofs and horns of animals, in riding reapers, mowers, in climbing trees to gather fruit and to prune. In many ways the farmer and fruit grower is exposed to accident more than many other kinds of business men.

Have you music on your farm? A man and his wife once drove up to Green's fruit farm to purchase fruit. The wife was left seated in the wagon near the house for some time and when I returned with the husband and the fruit, the wife remarked that she had been delighted with the singing and the music that she heard from the house while seated in the wagon. She said she could not help thinking that where people were singing about the house they must be happy, and this is true, for people who are sad are not inclined to indulge in song. I believe in surrounding the home with every thing possible, that can be afforded, to make that home attractive, and music is one of the great charms of life.

The waste on the farms of this country each year amounts to many millions of dollars. Waste occurs in exposing grain and hay to storms in the field before it is housed, and by the scattering of grain and hay in the field; by the leaching of manure in the barn yards exposed to heavy rains; by the use of poor tools or tools out of condition; by careless plowing and cultivating; by allowing the land to be water-soaked when it should be drained; by expending too much money on farm fences when fences might be abolished and money saved by cutting grass and other feed in place of pasturing; by inattention to the woodlot; by allowing the weeds to mature and produce millions of seeds; by breaking plows and other tools on rocks and stumps that should be dug out; by being behind hand with work; by hiring too little labor; by deferring picking of apples until a large proportion of them are blown off by the wind; by allowing small fruits to get too ripe before they are picked; by not knowing where the best markets are for selling fruits and other farm products; by not furnishing warm stables for horses, cows and other live stock; by injudicious feeding; by inattention to farm roads.

Every man who lives in the country should feel that the United States postal department is doing great service in inaugurating free rural delivery of letters and papers. This is a great boom

to every farmer and fruit grower, since now he can get his papers promptly, often twice a day, and, it places him in free contact with the world at large. The farmer can now order a package of plants, vines, a coat or a dress at a distance and have it delivered at his door on short notice.

Do you appreciate the good work done by birds in destroying insects? There are many people who do not realize that birds are their friends, but look upon them as thieves and destroyers. Try to interest yourself in birds and learn of their usefulness. Everything that God has created is intended for some good purpose. This can be said of the snakes, toads, frogs and every living thing. Birds do a good work also in consuming the seeds of myriads of weeds that otherwise do you injury. Aside from the good work the birds accomplish how much they do to enliven and beautify country life with their pert ways and beautiful songs.

Should farmers keep bees? As a rule no one succeeds in an enterprise in which he is not interested, therefore if you are not attracted to bees and have no love for them you will not succeed in making them profitable, but I have many friends who love bees, who are interested in studying their characteristics and these men not only make bee-keeping profitable but get much pleasure from their association with bees. Bees help the fruit grower by carrying pollen from one flower to another, thus causing trees, plants and vines to be more productive.

Farm weeds are looked upon by the farmer simply as a pest but the probability is that they do the farm more good than injury. It is better to have the land covered with weeds than to have it utterly barren. Weeds gather plant food from the soil and if the weeds are plowed under, the plant food they have taken from the soil is made more available for growing crops. Land not occupied by weeds or other plants loses fertility rapidly, therefore it is a wise oversight of nature that provides for the appearance of weeds when no other crop is growing upon the land.

William Hartman, of Dansville, N. Y., tells us that he has grafted many bearing trees of apples into other varieties and he has invariably noticed that where a yellow apple was grafted onto a tree bearing red apples there was a tinge of red on the yellow apples thus produced. Where red apples were grafted onto trees bearing yellow apples the apples were less red and more yellow. Sour apples grafted to sweet apple scions produce fruit less acid than the same scions grafted on sweet apple trees.

A farmer's wife writes Green's Fruit Grower that in Central Ohio we may see grain threshed as it is drawn from the field almost every day from the first of July to New Year's, and often at late as the first of March. The wheat threshing commences a few days after it is cut. Then follows the oats, and timothy that is saved for seed. Later the clover grown for seed. Then as soon as the corn is dry enough to husk and keep in the cribs boys shred it and this work lasts most all winter. But few farmers have barns large enough to hold all of their grain unthreshed during a good season. Few of the younger men know how to stack wheat, oats or other grain. All the grain is hauled without delay, as soon as threshed to the nearest warehouse or elevator, the elevator furnishing sacks. These methods of threshing grain directly as it is drawn from the field, without storing in barns is not prevalent in New York or other of the eastern states to a large extent. This correspondent has seen three calves suck one cow, and at the same time a pet lamb, but this was too much for the good nature of the cow, who kicked and sent the lamb and calves flying in all directions, as well as the men who were attempting to hold them. This method of suckling young calves and lambs also is not prevalent in the Eastern states.

If you have a newly cleared stump lot which you wish to clear up for plowing it will pay you to put into that lot a few goats. Professor Van Deman recommends the Angora goats. Nothing will eat up the underbrush, weeds and briars like goats, though sheep do fairly good work along this line.

The question is often asked, "What can I do to renovate an old orchard?" It is safe to say that usually pruning and scraping off the old dead bark from trees and white-washing the trunks, together with thorough cultivation will be exceedingly helpful. Where large branches are cut the wound should be painted at once to prevent decay. Where the tops of old apple trees have grown

exceedingly high branches may be cut off leaving stubs only three or four feet long. Branches will shoot out vigorously from these stubs thus forming the lower head. This is called the dishorning method. Last year I had an old apple tree that I completely dishorned, taking off every branch, leaving but three or four short stubs two or three feet long. During the growing season many strong branches have been thrown out and this old tree will form a new top and become low headed, but I would not recommend such severe heading back as this except in cases where the tops of the trees were too high, and even then I would remove only a portion of the branches in one year. Many apple trees in old orchards are crowded together so closely that the trees are not productive. Where such is the case I would remove every other tree, or every other row, and give those remaining cultivation and good attention in every respect. But where an old orchard is composed of inferior varieties of apples I would root it out altogether and plant a new orchard.

Mrs. Frances E. Hale, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, living in Kansas, writes as follows: Come to Kansas next July or August with your camera and photograph the threshing scenes in Smith county. There you will find from ten to fifteen teams in the field at once, hauling in the sheaves of wheat and pitching them directly from the wagon into the threshing machine. There are no barns in this portion of the country large enough to store the grain before it is threshed, since each wheat field embraces from twenty-five to 150 acres.

Strawberry plants in winter. If the beds of strawberries are covered with snow all winter they will come out in fine condition in the spring for there is no better protection than snow. But unfortunately we cannot depend upon the snow covering since it may blow off or melt away, and if the beds are left with no covering they will be less fruitful. The objection to covering beds of strawberries with straw or strawy litter is, that by so doing you spread grass seeds among your strawberry plants which will cause you much annoyance the coming season. In fact, the grass seeds in straw, hay or manure undo the work that you have been doing the past season in eradicating grass and weeds from your berry patch. Yet most people are compelled to use straw or strawy manure as a mulch for strawberry plants. Be careful not to apply too much manure since if the plants are covered too deeply they will perish. All that is required is that the plants should be shaded from the sun during winter. Bean straw, old tomato vines or evergreen boughs contain no grass or weed seeds and are preferable as are also corn stalks for covering strawberry plants during winter.

Corn is king. There was a time when cotton was king, also a time when wheat was king but now corn seems to reign. In the South peaches bring more revenue than cotton. The fruit crop of the entire country is gradually gaining on the grain crop and it is estimated that ere long fruit may be king. This is the greatest corn country in the world. The prosperity of the United States depends largely upon corn, which is consumed in various ways, not only as feed for horses, cows and pigs but as food for man. In Europe corn is but little grown and seldom used in any form as food for the table. In the past few years an attempt has been made to introduce corn meal on the tables in Europe in the form of bread and other foods and the effort has met with moderate success.

Men show their natural tendencies in taste when they visit strange climes. A vicious man is attracted to haunts of vice and dissipation. The light headed man seeks for the theaters and amusement halls, or the places where games are indulged in. The artist seeks for the studios and galleries in which are hung valuable works of art. The merchant visits the great stores, the boards of trade and is interested in shipping and other means of transportation. The fruit grower stops at every corner where beautiful specimens of the apple, peach, pear, orange or grapes are placed for sale, and visits the busy market where commission men are handling various fruits, or the docks along which lie ships laden with fruit and the embarking of American fruit for foreign lands.

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Perhaps the lady readers of Green's Fruit Grower would like to know how to make mince pie, or butternut mince pies. Chop very fine the meats from five butternuts, then chop apple enough for a pie, add spice and molasses the same as for any mince pie; after cooking a few minutes add the raisins. This makes a very nice pie and more healthful than mince pies made of meat.—Mrs. J. P. Brown.

Simple Suggestions.

After packing the winter pork there are many nice pieces to use fresh. Warm weather sometimes follows and it is a study with the housewife how best to make use of them. Cut the pieces in strips, or any convenient way so they will go into a fruit can, cook for twenty minutes in salted water, put meat in can hot and fill the can with the hot liquor. Seal at once same as fruit. This will keep for months, and when wanted pour liquor and meat in a kettle and cook like pot roast, or it may be baked in the oven. To know if a glass top can is sealed, let it become perfectly cold then press glass top firmly, unscrew band and if thoroughly sealed the top cannot be easily moved, then replace the band. Fruit may be tested in same way. Another way to keep meat is: Have lard hot, drop piece in, when thoroughly heated lay in stone jar, salt lightly, pour hot lard over, cover tightly.

Woolen or cotton clothes may, after washing, be hung in the open air, and freeze dry without particular harm. Freezing is harmful to linen goods, being a hot weather fabric freezing breaks the texture causing it to fray out. A few times drying in this way destroys the fine satin finish of table linen. If fine linen must be washed in winter select a warm day, or dry indoors. A good aunt of the writer had many linen sheets and pillow cases of her own spinning and weaving, for use in hot weather. She was careful to have them laid away with bits of camphor gum between the folds to keep free from mildew, and sprigs of lavender or bergamot laid about, before freezing weather came. Right well do I remember the grateful coolness of the linen on a hot night, and the faint perfume of herbs. The lavender and bergamot has died in the garden, the linen has crumbled away, and the green sod covers the weaver, but the memory of her thrifty ways, kind words and good deeds remain.—Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

About Gloves.—No woman looks well dressed, no matter how expensive her clothes may be, unless her gloves are in perfect order. Any girl can clean and mend her own gloves when once she knows how it should be done. It pays in the end to select gloves of the best quality, then take the best possible care of them. Cotton thread to match the shade should be used to mend the gloves as soon as a small break appears, and a glove mender should be found upon every toilet table. Black gloves that have grown white at the seams and finger tips, may have the color restored by lightly daubing them with the tip of a feather dipped in a teaspoonful of sweet oil in which a few drops of good black ink have been dissolved. Benzine is excellent for cleaning kid gloves and two dishes, one for washing and one for rinsing, are necessary. There is nothing better for cleaning yellow camels or castor gloves than a warm pearline suds. The best way to clean them is to wash them on the hands. First clean any soiled spots and with the gloves on the hands proceed as though washing the hands; when clean pull them off in their proper shape and hang in the air.—M. H.

The flesh of poultry is not nearly so stimulating as beef. The flesh of the young fowl or chicken is more delicate and easier to digest than other animal foods, and it is, therefore, recommended as a fit meat for the ailing, or those whose stomachs are naturally weak.

When preparing chickens for cooking remember that the skin requires a very thorough cleansing, a small stiff brush should be used to scrub it well; but if the chicken is cooked soon after killing and properly drawn, there should be no more necessity for washing the inside than there is for washing a beefsteak.

Aunt Hannah's Advice.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—My mother is a widow having a little home and a little property, but she is somewhat dependent upon me for support and entirely dependent upon me in a social way. That is, she does not feel that she could stay in her home even a few days if I were not present at least a portion of the time. Life to her without me would be unbearable. Now, I am a young girl with a lover. What am I to do under these circumstances? If I marry my mother may not be congenial to my husband, or my husband might not be congenial to her. My mother cannot endure living alone. Should I remain unmarried, or what advice can you give me?—Julia.

Aunt Hannah's reply:—There are many people situated as you are. There are many women who have never married for the reason that they have felt their responsibilities to their mothers or their fathers which they could not ignore. It is not wise for a young married couple to have a father or mother living with them, particularly during the first few years of married life. The young couple have enough to do to harmonize their own individual matters without having to consider the feelings and peculiarities of a third person, such as the father or mother. Mothers-in-law have a bad reputation the world over. They are in many instances considered as intermeddlers with the affairs of the wife or the husband. They often cannot endure that the husband should have any faults, and surely every man has his faults, and every woman. The mother-in-law cannot see any faults in the daughter but she can see many in the husband. If he smokes the wife may humor him by allowing him to smoke in the house, but the mother-in-law would object in most cases. If the husband sips a little wine, or cider, the mother-in-law, being a white ribbon woman, would set her foot down firmly against anything of the kind, therefore the mother-in-law often makes trouble where she is living with the newly married daughter. And yet I will say that mothers-in-law are not so black as they are painted. Usually if the husband treats the daughter as kindly as he should the mother-in-law will be his firm friend for life. Yours is a trying problem, and cannot be solved in a moment. My advice is that you postpone the day of marriage. Courtship is the most happy period of any girl's life, and very likely of any man's life. It is a season when each of the engaged persons thinks the other perfect. It is the golden summer of life, preceding the autumn and winter. Many people favor short engagements of marriage, but I do not. If you can prevail upon the young man to postpone the day of marriage the result is very likely to increase your happiness and his own, and also that of your mother. I believe that married people are more often happy than otherwise, and yet married people are not so happy as those who are engaged and not married. Your mother has a claim upon you, and possibly the first claim. And yet the time is coming when she will leave you for that far country from which no traveler returns. Then you will be alone in the world, assuming that your lover has, in the meantime, married another person. Perhaps the young man will solve the problem himself if you state it to him wisely. He may conclude, if he loves you well enough, to assume the responsibility of making his home a home for your mother. I trust under such circumstances, that your mother would prove herself a wise woman, and never interfere with the management of the house, or with the conduct of the husband.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am told that Sarah Bernhardt, who is now nearly 60 years old, is having a realizing sense of the fact that she is beginning to be an old lady, and that this truth grieves her to such an extent that she acts like a lunatic, weeping, groaning and confining herself to her room, refusing to be comforted. She wants to die, and her friends are fearful that she may commit suicide. Is growing old such a serious thing, such an awful thing?—Maggie.

Reply.—Growing old is indeed a sad thing. To most people old age comes like a stroke of lightning. It dawns upon the individual so suddenly as to be appalling. It has been evident to Sarah's friends for many years that she was growing old, but Sarah herself was unconscious of this fact, as are most people. They note changes in others but they do not notice changes in themselves, until suddenly some fact, or some thoughtless person brings the matter forcibly to mind, and then there is a feeling of sadness which sometimes results in melancholia, sometimes in despondency and suicide. Youthful people do not appreciate the advantages of youth; indeed they are dissatisfied

with being young and desire to be older, more experienced, better able to make money, better able to cope with fashionable candidates for social supremacy. But those who have passed middle life see that youth is a wonderful season; a season of great opportunities, a season for joy and gladness. Spring is a beautiful season, a season of hope and promise; summer is also attractive, a season of fruitage. But when autumn comes, and the leaves begin to fall, and the flowers to fade, and the birds to leave for the south land, come feelings of sadness, no matter how bright and sunny the days may be. It is thus with life. In your treatment of your friends be careful not to allude to their growing old. Say nothing to cause them pain in regard to their age. No person is to blame for being old. In past centuries age was revered as age is not revered now. This is an age when it is almost considered a sin to be old. Old ministers, old men as lawyers, as doctors, engineers, soldiers or sailors were in past ages in demand, but now they are not wanted. They are laid away upon the shelf and younger men take their places. Sarah Bernhardt has been and is still a great actress. The departure of her youth to her means more than to most people, since it means hundreds of thousands of dollars a year that might be earned through her profession if she could retain her youth.

The college girl meets the best minds of to-day and of the old days, says Woman's Home Journal. She hobnobs familiarly with Horace; she is taught that Macaulay was a poor chap when it came to writing and thinking. She could show Shelley his mistakes as a poet, and can tell why Froide should not be taken too seriously as a historian. Is it any wonder that she gets a high opinion of herself? Is it any wonder that she has no very correct conceptions of value? Shall she, one of the elect, marry a plain man who has never read "Quis multa gracilis"? Shall she, this young Diana-Minerva, go into retirement and teach an ordinary baby to say "boo"? Can one blame her very much if, with her ideas, she hangs back? And that she does hang back statistics and your own experience will prove to you.

Potted Fowl.—For those who prefer to pot their own meats strip the meat from the bones of a braised or steamed fowl; free it from gristle and skin, weigh and to every pound of meat allow a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, two or three slices of cooked ham, salt and pepper to taste, a teaspoonful of mace and half a small nutmeg grated. Grind or chop the meat very fine and pound to a perfectly smooth paste with the butter, sprinkling in the spices gradually in the meantime. Pack the mixture in little jars or pots and cover to the depth of a quarter of an inch with clarified butter. Tie paraffin paper tightly over the tops and keep in a cool, dry place. This will keep for some time and is convenient and always acceptable in the form of dainty sandwiches, or may even be made into small croquettes or balls, dipped and fried and served with a suitable sauce.

Chicken Loaf.—Boil a fowl until the meat and bones fall apart. Strain off the liquor and put it into a saucepan and reduce it to three cupfuls; then add half an ounce of soaked gelatine and stir until gelatine is dissolved, but do not let it boil. Decorate the bottom of a plain mold with slices of hard-boiled eggs; pour in a shallow layer of the jelly; let it harden, then fill up the mold with alternate layers of white and dark meat; pouring in a little of the jelly, well seasoned, with each layer; set away to harden. This is a nice dish for Sunday night tea.

Braised Chicken.—When a fowl is too old to roast, this manner of cooking it will render it good and tender and it will have the same appearance as a roasted bird.

Prepare the truss in good shape as for roasting. If you do not possess a braizing pan or two roasting pans that will fit close, one turned over the other, an iron pot will do. Cut into dice a carrot, a white turnip and a stalk of celery, slice an onion. Lay a few slices of salt pork in the bottom of the pot, then add the vegetables, making a bed of these upon which to lay the fowl. Put a few slices of the salt pork over the breast and legs; add a spray of parsley, three whole cloves, piece of bay leaf, eight pepper corns, a teaspoonful of salt and two cups of boiling water. Cover closely and set the pot where it will simmer for three hours. Add a little more water if it becomes too dry. When the fowl is tender, remove from pot and rub the breast and legs with butter; dust with a little flour and place in the oven to brown nicely. Strain the liquor off

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the vegetables and remove all the grease. Measure, and if you have not enough to make required quantity of brown gravy, add a little more boiling water to vegetables, let them boil up and then strain off this broth for use. The vegetables may be pressed through a fine sieve and used with the liquor to thicken instead of flour, serving it as a puree with the fowl.

Stewed Chicken, Matelote Style.—Singe, draw and cut up a fowl; rub with butter and flour and brown in it a good oven. Put four tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and when hot fry in it a carrot, a parsnip and an onion cut in dice. Place the fowl in a stewpan with the vegetables and one quart of white stock or broth. In the butter in which the vegetables were fried put two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir until smooth, then put in with the fowl. Mash the liver and add to chicken with a tablespoonful of capers and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer slowly until chicken is tender; then add quarter of a pound of mushrooms, cut in small pieces, and simmer fifteen minutes longer. Serve with a garnish of mashed potatoes.

Brown Fricassee.—Cut up an old fowl; put into a stewpan with barely enough water to cover and stew gently until tender; have a frying pan hot, put in a few slices of fat salt pork and when they begin to fry put in the pieces of chicken and fry a rich brown. Remove chicken and pork from pan, pour off most of the fat; rub in two tablespoonfuls of flour and then add broth. Season to taste with salt and pepper; put back the chicken and bits of pork and simmer a few minutes; take up the chicken, arranging it on a hot dish; stir two beaten eggs into the sauce and serve.

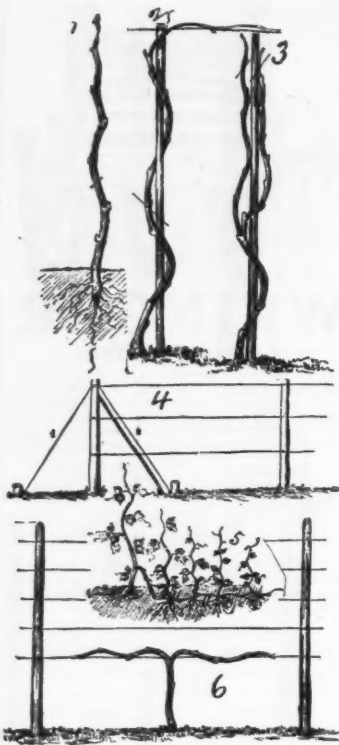
Most cellars are too damp for pumpkins and squashes. They keep better in a garret or any place where they can be kept dry and at a temperature just above freezing. If they must be kept in the cellar, place them on a shelf where they will not touch each other. Here they can be easily watched, and when one begins to decay it can be used or thrown out.

A garnish for the mutton platter may be prepared from a cupful of rice boiled until it is tender and mixed with one-half can of Spanish peppers chopped very fine.

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EDITORIAL



The above illustrations are from bulletin 156, entitled "The Home Vineyard," by our friend W. H. Ragon. If you will apply to the United States department of agriculture you will get this interesting and valuable treatise on the grape without cost. Cut 1, of the above illustrations represents a one year old grapevine at planting, showing how deep it should be planted and where the canes should be cut off leaving only two buds on the newly planted vine. Cut 2, represents the grapevine as it should look after one year's growth, and the line crossing the vine shows where it should be cut off, leaving two buds to grow to make the two arms that will be needed for the next year. Cut 3, represents the same grapevine the second year with two branches produced, all others having been removed. Cut 4, represents the manner of making a trellis, and of bracing the end posts so they will not pull over by the strain of the tightened wires that support the vine. Cut 5 shows how a grapevine may be propagated by layering the new green growth in July. Cut 6, represents the grapevine as it should appear at the beginning of the third season's growth. The last cut shown is the vine in full fruiting properly trained.

Missouri is a great apple state and usually has large crops, but this year it is short. Secretary Goodman states in his report of August 15th that, taking the state as a whole, the crop can be placed at 35 per cent. The foreign market is sure to absorb a large part of the surplus eastern crop, so there is but little doubt of a brisk demand from the central states markets. The apple crop of the Pacific Northwest should bring the usual fair price this season, of course, based on good quality. It is not to be expected that the fancy price offers of last fall will be repeated this year.

Pitless Peaches.—A horticultural achievement of the near future is likely to be the pitless peach—a novelty which is sure to be popular enough to secure for its originator a large fortune. Nor is the expectation of this desirable fruit to be regarded as remote, inasmuch as the stoneless plum is already an accomplished fact, having been recently evolved, says the Philadelphia Evening Post. Though the plum pit has been eliminated in the new variety, the kernel oddly enough, still remains.

The Bureau of Forestry states that in an average year 60 human lives are lost by forest fires, \$25,000,000 worth of real property is destroyed, 10,274,089 acres of timber land are burned over, and young forest growth worth \$75,000,000 is killed. These appalling facts should be sufficient argument for better protective legislation in the states of the Northwest.

Luther Burbank, whose work in hybridizing and breeding plants is the marvel of the horticultural world, gave the secret of his success when he said:

"The plant-breeder is an explorer into the infinite. He will have 'no time to make money,' and his castle—the brain—must be clear and alert in throwing aside fossil ideas and rapidly replacing them with living, throbbing thought, followed by action. Then, and not until then, shall he create marvels of beauty and value in new expressions of materialized force, for everything of value must be produced by the intelligent application of the forces of Nature which are always at our command."

H. F. Mellott, a farmer, residing at Burnt Cabins, Fulton County, Pa., plowed up a bottle last week containing 100 fifty-dollar bank notes and ten five-dollar gold pieces. Mellott ran breathless to his home a mile away when he made the discovery. It is supposed to have been buried by a noted highwayman who operated in the region a half century ago.

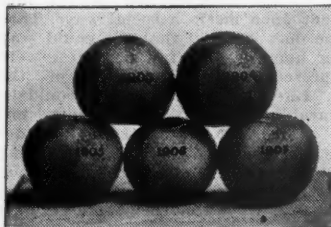
Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now.

Nature is not a chance or accident, says Dr. E. B. Olmstead. Like produces like. Men do not pick grapes from thorns. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. A corrupt tree cannot bear good fruit. By their fruit shall ye know them. Plutarch says, "You may find people with no cities, no houses, no farms, no gardens, no fruit, and some with no clothing, but you cannot find a people without altars, or temples, or some kind of religious belief."

Clergymen are often enthusiastic fruit growers. During the conference at Rochester a clergyman called at the office of Green's Fruit Grower, stating that he had been a subscriber for our paper for many years and that he was engaged in establishing a little fruit farm on the place where he was now situated. This man has formerly occupied charges where his salary has been \$1,200 a year, but as he is getting along in years, he is now given a charge where his salary is only \$600 a year. He has succeeded with Bosc pear, having shipped the fruit in boxes to Washington, D. C., where they sold at a profitable price. He is particularly interested in pears, but is also planting other fruit, both large and small. There are many clergymen among the subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower, also many doctors and lawyers.

L. E. Lantz asks Green's Fruit Grower for information in the making of concrete floors in cellars and stables and cement walks. Cellar floors and cement walks are made in the same manner, but walks outside are made thicker and stronger than cellar floors. Otherwise frosts would heave and crack the walks, whereas there is no frost to disturb the cellar floors. The cement cellar floor is made of a good grade of water lime, three to four parts of coarse sand to one part of water lime thoroughly mixed, the cement being spread over the cellar floor about two inches thick and allowed to harden thoroughly before being stepped upon. But Portland cement, which costs more than water lime, makes a far stronger and more durable cellar floor or sidewalk. Four or five parts of coarse sand can be used to one part of genuine Portland cement. No foundation is made usually for the cement floor of a house cellar, but for a sidewalk the ground where the walk is to lie must be excavated six inches deep, in this place coal ashes or coarse gravel four inches thick and hammer it down hard. Then make your grout of coarse gravel and sand, mixing six parts of coarse sand to one part of Portland cement thoroughly, be careful not to make it too wet, place about four inches of this over the ashes or gravel placed in the bottom of your walk and hammer this down as firmly as possible. Then immediately after this spread at once before the foundation dries a thin layer of sifted sand and cement at the rate of three to four parts of sand to one of Portland cement and smooth off carefully. Two by four scantlings are placed on each side of the walk to hold the cement in place while it is hardening. In laying sidewalks usually the blocks of cement are divided so that no one block will be over four feet in length; one of these blocks four feet square, or four by five feet, is completed before the next one is started, and one block is separated from the next by a strip of tarred paper set up edgewise. This strip of tarred paper divides the blocks of cement walks so that one may be raised and removed without disturbing another and this prevents the cracking of the walk. If it is possible to do so you should get some experienced per-

son to assist you in making cement walks or cellar floors, since it requires considerable experience to do satisfactory work.



1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907.

See these five apples. What do they mean? Each apple is intended to represent one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. The five apples represent five years; that is, the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. In a nut shell we desire in the above five apples to call your attention to the fact that we will send you Green's Fruit Grower five years for \$1.00, without premium. Now is the time to accept this offer and to send in your subscription. This is the best proposition we can make you for Green's Fruit Grower for five years.

While summer and fall apples are not considered so profitable as long keeping winter apples, these early apples sometimes yield the best profits. Usually the grower is not posted in regard to market, and does not know where to ship his early fruit. A car load of Red Astrachan apples, one of the early summer varieties, have recently been shipped to Glasgow, Scotland, successfully, and yielded a good profit to the grower. Duchess apple has ever been a profitable apple when properly handled and shipped to the right markets at the right season.

Free rural delivery of letters, papers and packages of various kinds is doing great service for people who live in the country. People on the farm are busy with their work and do not always have time to visit the post-office daily, and yet it is important that they should receive their letters and other packages with promptness. A delay of one mail in receiving a letter may sometimes mean the loss of considerable money, or other inconvenience. But this free delivery is most serviceable for those who make purchases by mail, and the number of rural people who make such purchases is constantly increasing. It is now possible for the farmer, or his wife or daughters to order implements, dress goods, plants, vines and small trees of a business house hundreds or thousands of miles distant and receive the package delivered at their doors in an incredibly short space of time. This mail order business is growing throughout the country and is thoroughly appreciated by rural people. In the great West there are localities situated a hundred miles or more from any railroad and many miles from stores or villages. It is a great convenience for these people, particularly to order small packages sent by mail, since it can be done at as small an expense as though they lived but a few miles from the city where the goods are purchased.

The yield of corn this year will exceed 2,500,000,000 bushels. So say the experts of the agricultural department. This beats the record, the nearest being that of 1896 with 2,285,000,000 bushels.



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Write W. C. CRONMEYER, Agent, to Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, for illustrated book on roofing.

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We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and book on Bee Supplies, to all who name this paper.

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Machine made Berry Baskets with staple in bottom, also, machine made Peach Baskets. Write for our Catalogue FREE.

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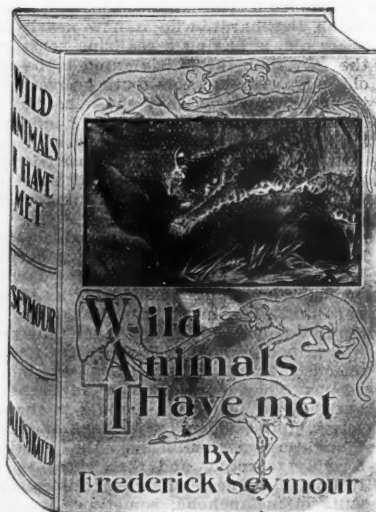
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Is the title of an elegant \$5.00 book, 500 pages, 300 photographs, by the great Frederick Seymour, Naturalist. We will send you this book for your services if you will secure a club of ten subscribers at thirty-five cents each, without premium. Or, we will send you this \$5.00 book if you will send us five subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower for five years each, sending us \$5.00 for these five subscriptions, each of which is to continue five years, without premium.

This is a book of natural history and thrilling experiences, the result of a lifetime of effort. It is unlike any other book on animals. It combines the most interesting and valuable facts of natural history with the most exciting experiences and thrilling adventures. The author has circled the globe in search of a knowledge of wild animals. Well worth \$5.00.

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Small Fruit Department.

SMALL FRUIT NOTES.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Mulch the Strawberries.—Now is the time to mulch strawberry beds. As soon as the ground freezes a little, or even before, the mulch should be put on. Nature provides a mulch of leaves and other trash to cover the soil about the wild strawberry plants and keep Jack Frost from making the ground hard and dry about their roots. When we grow these moisture-loving plants in open fields, and have the ground clean and bare about them, we are not doing our full duty by them if we do not cover the ground about their roots in some way. It often happens that grass and weeds grow up about them and supply this need to some extent; but a mulch of straw or other coarse material is much better. It will not hurt to put it on top of the rows providing it is taken off in good time next spring. It will effectually prevent sudden freezing and thawing. All that is needed then is to take off enough to allow the young leaves and fruit stems to come through. Be careful not to apply a mulch containing seeds of grass and weeds. Manure often contains weeds, seed, etc.

The Bush Fruits are better for some kind of mulching. Almost any kind of trash that is to be picked up on the farm, that is not full of bad weed seeds, will serve a good purpose. The richer it is in plant food the better. Manure that is fresh from the stable is all right and will not injure the plants by fermentation if it is not piled deep about them. I have tried this many times with the best of results on blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. It not only enriches the soil but keeps their roots cool and moist in summer and protects them from violent changes and severe cold spells of winter.

Mulching is the very thing to keep these berry crops from suffering during summer droughts. Thorough tillage of the soil will serve the same purpose, to a considerable extent, but the mulch can be put in among the bushes where the cultivators cannot go. It is exactly in accordance with nature. The practical experience of thousands of fruit growers, in all sections of the country, proves its benefits. We find the best wild blackberries on bushes that grow beside some old rotten log, where the leaves have drifted in heaps and kept their roots deeply buried in leaf-mold. The best berries I ever grew were in Kansas, where I had tried to treat the bushes this same way, by piling old prairie hay and refuse from the sorghum cane mill along the rows. Instead of letting the old straw stacks rot in the fields, or be burned, try the plan of hauling them into the berry patches. As I travel over the country in the course of my investigations and work in the horticultural meetings, I see thousands of cases where these old stacks lie idle, and are in the way, that might be put to good use. No doubt, on some of these very farms, the only berries found on the dinner tables have been gathered by the burdened farmer's wife from the fence corners and thickets. What a shame! Is this your case?

The Dwarf Juneberry.—Very little is said of the value of one of our best bush fruits. It is many years since I began the culture of Dwarf Juneberry, and that in Kansas where the climate is not so friendly to most small fruits as in many other sections of our country. It is able to endure the severest winters and the driest summers with little or no damage. It was a rare case in which my Juneberry bushes, and those of my neighbor, failed to bear, on the Kansas prairies, where the climate changes were severe and very trying to all vegetation. This fruit is a success as far north as the Dakotas, where the conditions are still more trying.

There are several species of the Juneberry family and they are native to a large part of the country. The one that is most generally cultivated is known as Amelanchier Alnifolia. Its bushes rarely exceed four feet in height. They grow rather slow but are easy to transplant and are not affected with disease or insects. The fruit is borne in clusters, much the same as currants and is purplish black in color when fully ripe. The berries are about the size of currants but very different in flavor, being very mild sub-acid. Some would call them sweet. A very good way to use them is to mix with the same amount

of currants, gooseberries or other sour fruits and use for sauce or pies. This blending of the two contrasted characteristics is a wholesome dish. Eaten from the hand the Juneberries are excellent. Their principal fault lies in the fact that all the birds in the neighborhood seem to want to devour them. The plants should be set about three feet apart, in rows twice that distance, and given ordinary cultivation. No pruning or training is necessary, so far as experience has taught me. There are but few named varieties as yet, offered by nurserymen. One called Success is the best one I have seen, but there may be others equally good or better.

Great injustice has been done to introducers of new fruits in years past by hasty people who have charged that the variety claimed to be new was an old variety. Leading pomologists affirmed positively that the Worden grape was nothing more than the old Concord when the Worden was first introduced, thus doing an injustice not only to the introducer but to the public at large, since the valuable Worden was not planted nearly as quickly as it would have been had this false charges not been maintained. No one now doubts that the Worden is entirely distinct from Concord. There are families of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries that resemble each other in their varieties closely, and yet they differ from each other in some marked respects. For instance, seedlings of the Fameuse apple will produce new varieties very closely resembling the parent, thus we have the McIntosh, Shilawasse Beauty and many other apples that remind one very much of the Fameuse, and yet are entirely distinct. The same is true of Hubbardston apple. I have seen apples grown in different sections of the country that resemble Hubbardston and yet are distinct from that most excellent variety. Among these are the American Blush, and a variety grown by Mr. Colomer, of Hilton, N. Y. The Crawford Early peach has numerous seedlings that resemble their parent and yet all of these new varieties of peaches differ in important respects from the Early Crawford.

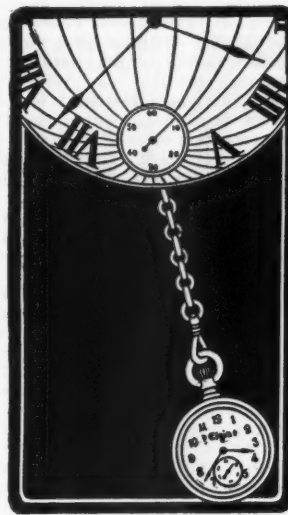
Horticultural papers are telling of the wonderful yield of peaches and other fruit in the Pecos Valley, and other sections of the West, which ten or fifteen years ago were located hundreds of miles from the nearest railroad. At that early date it was not known that peaches or other kinds of fruit would succeed there to any remarkable extent. Green's Fruit Grower has done great service in encouraging people to plant fruit in a small way in these untold districts, which have since become the centers of great fruit production. For twenty-two years Green's Fruit Grower has sent out small trees by mail as premiums to subscribers. These trees have been planted in the Pecos Valley and elsewhere, and subscribers there have been astonished at the productiveness of the trees thus planted, and the certainty of their fruiting. This experience on a small scale has led to the planting of thousands upon thousands of acres of peach, apple, plum, cherry and other orchards, and has succeeded in making certain localities famous as has been the case with Pecos Valley section. There are many ways in which the editor of a journal devoted to fruit growing may be helpful to mankind aside from encouraging the planting of orchards and vineyards where before none were known to exist. You who are subscribing for this journal are now encouraging this good work.

The Baldwin orchard was set in 1860 and is owned by John B. Collamer. It contains twenty acres. Since 1868 it has borne a crop each year with one exception. The yield has varied from 325 barrels to 4,229 barrels. Prices during that time ranged from 95c to \$3.75 per barrel.

\$15.00 a Week at Home.

We are willing to pay fifteen dollars a week for good men and women who are competent to solicit and secure subscribers to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER in their own town or county. Here is an opportunity to earn money during the fall and winter. But do not apply unless you have pluck and intend to pull through successfully. When you apply, which should be at once to secure your territory, send us a testimonial from your pastor, or post-master, as to your good character and honesty.

Address for full particulars, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



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Woman's Home Companion, -	\$1.00	
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We will send all four papers, one year, to one or to different addresses, for \$1.25.

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Woman's Home Companion, -	\$1.00	
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Vick's Magazine, - - -	\$.50	
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Ledger Monthly, - - -	\$1.00	
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Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	

Our Offer! All three papers, one year, to one or to different addresses, for 60 cents.

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Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	
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Our Offer! All five papers, one year, to one or to different addresses, for \$1.10.

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*You may substitute in Offer No. 1 the Ledger Monthly for either Woman's Home Companion or Good Housekeeping; in Offer No. 2, either Ledger Monthly or Good Housekeeping for Woman's Home Companion; in Offer No. 4, Farm and Fireside for Farm Journal or Missouri Valley Farmer, or you may substitute Woman's Magazine for the American Poultry Advocate.

Send your orders to

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

It's colder here in Gungawamp.
The orchard leaves are falling;
Across the brown and barren field
A lone "Rob-white" is calling.
Huge piles of apples, many-hued,
Around the mills are lying;
And many boys with eager eyes,
Along the walls are "spying."

Beneath the weather-beaten roof
The cogs are slowly turning;
The old horse, with his measured tread,
His "board and keep" is earning.
Down from the brown and hard-pressed
cheese
The apple juice is dripping;
And from the tub, bedecked with foam,
A farmer lad is sipping.

The dinner horn sounds forth its note,
The farm hands homeward turning;
The farmer follows in their wake,
No hidden foe discerning.
A dozen boys leap o'er the wall
With empty stomachs gnawing;
A dozen straws held in the tub,
A dozen youngsters drawing!

It's cider time in Gungawamp—
To-day I feel a-yearning;
I'd like to be there at the mill
And watch the cogs go turning.
I'd like to take a long rye straw,
And by the tub go kneeling,
And draw until I'd satisfied
This autumn cider feeling.
—Joe Cone in New York Sun.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Ella M. Edson.

Centuries ago lived the monk and poet Baeda. He it was to whom was given the name of "Father of English Letters." With him began English literature. Later lived Chaucer, the writer of *Canterbury Tales*, the first English poet, called the "Morning Star of Song." In the seventeenth century lived Addison, who was noted for his simple, classic prose. In the nineteenth century lived one to whom has been given the title of the "Father of American Letters." He is also known as the "Morning Star of American Literature." He calls himself by the humble name of "Geoffrey Crayon," and under this name he has written much on account of which he has been deservedly called the "American Addison."

"The first ambassador whom the New World of Letters sent to the Old" was Washington Irving.

Sydney Smith once asked the question: "Who reads an American book?" This reflected discredit on America; it was, however, written in 1820, and was afterwards answered by Irving, so successfully that the great Sydney, before he died, must have acknowledged that the Americans were not wholly unable to write readable English.

Irving's greatest work is the Knickerbocker legends. Of these, the most familiar to us probably are "Rip Van Winkle," and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." The name "Rip Van Winkle" suggests a picture which Jefferson has made familiar to us all. The legend upon which the story is based, appears, under one form or another, in the folklore of nearly all nations.

The scene is laid among the Catskill mountains of New York, in a region familiar to Irving, "in a little village whose shingle roofs gleam among the trees, just where the blue tints of the upland melt into fresh green of the nearer landscape." Here lived Rip Van Winkle, the hero of the story. One of the most pleasing characters in fiction, his popularity is due to his universality; for it is not only in fiction that he lives. There is more than one Rip Van Winkle in existence to-day; and there is probably more than one Dame Van Winkle also. Irving's hero is not the only one who has learned that "a tart temper never mellows with age," and a sharp tongue is "the only edged tool that grows keened with constant use." Yet Dame Van Winkle surely had some provocation; "the great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of labor." Rip had but one way of replying to her. He said nothing. He had one comfort and strong ally, his dog Wolf; the two would take long rambles together, and it was on one of these rambles that Rip met Hendrick Hudson and his crew, and received from them the magic draught which caused him to sleep for twenty years. When he awoke, and returned to the village, he found everything greatly changed; his wife and many of his old friends were dead; he found his daughter and was received into her household; he soon made friends with the younger generation, and often related to them the story of his experiences with Hendrick Hudson and his men.

The simplicity and directness of the story of Rip Van Winkle is its chief charm. There is no striving for effect; it is a simple story, simply and naturally told. Irving's careful study of the style of Addison has its effect upon his writings. He has painted with the greatest success the Dutch manners and habits of early times, in his Knickerbocker legends. He has made the shores of the Hudson and the islands of New

York harbor almost classic, sacred as these regions have become to legend and tradition. His writings bear somewhat the same relation to the work of later writers that his Rip Van Winkle does to the hurrying, restless, ever-busy American of to-day. Summon, if you can, a procession of the heroes and heroines of recent fiction. As they pass before your mind's eye, does any one of them produce the quiet, care-free, cheerful, restful impression produced by Rip Van Winkle, as, with his gun on his shoulder, and his dog at his heels, he saunters lazily past, ready for a day among the legend-haunted mountains?

Now consider the setting of modern fiction and its character. Does it give us the feeling that is produced by the surroundings described by Irving? Of years slow-passing, full of peace and quiet; of lives never hurried, free from over-much excitement, lived in the Sleepy Hollows of existence? Do they not, rather, in their character, produce the impression of intellectual strain for which our generation is being strongly criticized? An impression which is never produced by Irving and some of his contemporaries. Life then was less feverish and hurried than now. People now are inclined to hasten the decision of matters which then were allowed to work themselves out. This restlessness has affected even our literature. This is certainly stirring, up-to-date, and progressive; but is it as pleasing as that of our earlier writers? Has it the power to bestow an odor of classic sanctity upon the regions described? To find them destitute of interest and to present them in such a way that henceforth their history will be interwoven with a legendary lore as weird as beautiful? This Irving has accomplished for New York; the prosaic Dutch state will never be deprived of the mantle of legend and romance he has thrown over it.

Our peaches are now bringing from \$1 to \$1.50 for eighteen to twenty pound boxes, at which price they net \$300 per acre, says Farm, Field and Fireside. Peaches measuring thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference are not uncommon. Our clingstone peaches are often so large that they will not go in Mason jars, so that my wife had to put them up in kegs.

Pecos Valley apples are unrivaled, owing to their size, flavor and color coupled with their absolute freedom from worms. Like our peaches, they top the markets of the world. An orchard that was planted about twenty years ago, when the nearest railroad was 200 miles distant, has borne sixteen consecutive years. So that we have gold mines on top as well as under the ground.

I learned that the owner of a 600-acre apple orchard, that is just commencing to bear, has refused \$60,000 for this year's crop in the orchard. As he is shipping lumber by the carload and nails, a hundred kegs at a time, for packing same, the price offered does not seem extravagant. The crop begins to mature in June and continues till November. Similar examples of other fruits and vegetables can be given—enough to fill a book. Another great advantage the Pecos Valley has, as a fruit growing district, is that many markets can be reached by express as cheaply as from California by freight, thus saving refrigerating expenses and several days' time—both vital considerations—since we are enabled to place our product on the market in prime condition.

(Note.—The first fruit trees sent into the Pecos Valley, and mountain places isolated as this place was, were small peach trees mailed as premiums with Green's Fruit Grower. The people living there could not get trees by railroad since there were no railroads nearer than hundreds of miles. Green's Fruit Grower has thus introduced fruit planting where it was not before known that fruits would succeed.)

E. P. Powell speaks very highly of the McIntosh apple, which is a seedling of the Fameuse, propagated in Canada. The tree is hardy, and makes a good spreading growth. The apple is a brilliant red on a yellow ground. It is now grown from Maine to Nebraska. While it is a good eating apple for early winter, it keeps well in ordinary storage until March, and of course much longer in cold storage. It usually bears every year, and has been very free from scab this year where many other varieties have been badly infected. The Shilawasse Beauty is another good one of the Fameuse type. This is a heavy bearer and begins ripening as early as September 1st, but is a good market fruit through September and October. This had scarcely a touch of scab, where Grimes' Golden and Spitzenberg standing near it are badly infected. He recommends both these for general culture.

The method to be used in cooking rice depends largely upon how it is to be served, says "Chicago Record." If one wishes the grains to be very soft yet separated, or for this dish, sprinkle slowly a cup of well-washed rice into two quarts of boiling water seasoned with two teaspoonfuls of salt, and cook rapidly for twenty minutes, stirring it with a fork to keep it from sticking to the bottom of the dish. Turn into a colander, but do not drain off all the water, and return immediately to its dish—experience must teach just how moist to leave it. It is the finishing off, with constant watching for fear of its burning, that is often so troublesome, but it may be done very easily and satisfactorily if the dish containing the rice is placed in another of boiling water and the rice is allowed to steam undisturbed for thirty minutes or more, being kept covered the first fifteen minutes. Use the drained water as a part of the stock for the soup.

Pears are usually taken from the tree before they are ripe, and are stored in a moderately cool, dark place to ripen, says Professor F. A. Waugh's book entitled "Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing." Published by Orange Judd Co. They should not be piled up too deeply. For marketing it is probably best to pack them temporarily in boxes and baskets convenient for handling. In case they are to go to market soon they may even be packed directly into the permanent boxes or baskets, and these packages may be placed in the storage room.

Apples are practically never allowed to ripen fully on the trees. Many early apples, especially from Southern orchards, are sent to market before they are full grown and while the seeds are quite white. Summer and early fall apples are always sold considerably on the green side. Late keeping varieties do not really ripen, of course, till January or March, as the case may be, but they are ready to pick just about the time the frost begins to thin the foliage visibly on the trees. Certain varieties, Spy in particular, are left hanging late, even after the leaves have mostly fallen.

When fresh mushrooms are not at hand, add to a can of the button kind a tea-spoonful of onion juice or grated onion, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and a can of tomatoes. Season with paprika and salt. Cook for twenty minutes. Thicken with a teaspoonful of cornstarch wet in a little milk or water. Serve on toast.

Young Wife: "That horrid tramp said my biscuits were like cement, and yet he ate them." Young Husband: "Cement, eh? Well, perhaps he wanted to make himself solid."—Philadelphia Record.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



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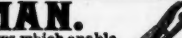
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Regular or Adjustable Swing Guide on 1 1/2 and 9 inch. Tools of all kinds for harvesting and handling ice crop.

Send for Free Catalogue.

The Belknap Orchard Wagon



The above cut represents a new and original design of a special wagon which we are now placing on the market with great success. It is a well known fact that the price of fruit depends largely upon its condition when presented for sale, and consequently care should be taken in its handling, both in the orchard and in transit. Also, the profits of the grower depend largely upon the ease and quickness in handling the fruit, and any device whereby the product can be handled quickly and safely is worthy of an investigation. It can be easily handled with one horse when fully loaded. The gearing is so constructed that it can be turned in a very short space, thus enabling the wagon to be used in a very limited space. The platform is but $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the ground, and the wheels have a broad tread to prevent their cutting into the ground. Its good features are numerous and worthy of careful investigation.

For description, prices, and further information, address

THE BELKNAP WAGON CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



The above illustration was used some years ago in connection with the introduction of a new raspberry. Possibly many may not see the point plainly which the artist had in view. The old saying is that "a flirt has more than one string to her bow." The above flirt has more than one beau on her string. The artist had in view the method employed by school children in old times of stringing raspberries on a stem of timothy grass. In like manner this young woman has strung a large number of her beaus upon her string, first piercing each one with her needle, or dart, each young man representing a specimen of the new berry to be introduced. The position of some of these beaus is amusing, particularly the one with his finger placed upon his fevered brow.

Hunting Wild Cats.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower Hunting Club, by J. F. Peace, Alabama.

Sunday evening snow fell here to the depth of five or six inches which afforded an excellent opportunity for a rabbit hunt. After spending a short time in orchard and field I secured about a dozen white tails, enough for a good stew or fry. About this time a neighbor came in and proposed a trip to the mountains for the evening, as his boys had seen the track of wild hogs. This was readily consented to on my part, thinking we might get a turkey, deer or wild cat. So off we started; on and on, first a squirrel, a bird and at last the track of a wild hog. This was followed for some distance when, observing tracks on a log I said, "Sir, no hog could walk this log, it is a cat." "All right," said Jap, "we'll see where he goes for dinner." So on we went through bough and briar, over fence and through field, past the remains of a partially devoured rabbit and on up the mountain. "Here, Jap, is another track, and here another, we must be getting near the den. Yes, look here where they have been playing on this log." By this time it looked as though there might be a dozen. "Look here, Jap, they may be in this hollow stump. All right, you peep in and when he comes out I'll get him." But no cat. On up the rocks to mountain peak. "Look, Jap, here is the den, yes, there must be a dozen dens." But it was now sundown and two miles from home. As there was to be a big coon hunt the following day we decided to come back to the mountain Wednesday morning. Not much luck at the coon hunt, only a few coons, turkeys, squirrels and rabbits.

Wednesday morning at daybreak fifteen or twenty men and boys, with guns, ax and a dozen hounds started for the den, some one way and some another. "There, boys, is one, that dog never falls, look (bang.) Wesley, you should not have fired so soon, we might have had more shots. There he is behind that rock, that dog will get him. Look, boys, here he comes, all ready—Bang-bang-bang-bang." "Look out, he will get in that cave. No he is too badly injured, the dog has him. Dave will kill him with his stick. Here, here, bang-bang-another. Listen, boys, which way are they going? Around the mountain. Hark! they are coming back." "Scatter boys, don't let him get in the rocks, if he does he is gone sure." "I hear them coming over the bluff. Here, here, look out, there he goes." Bang-bang. "Two shots lost; wounded, in the rocks he goes. Now boys, it means work to get him out. I see where he has been. Look, boys, be sure you see him before he gets out or he may get to another hole." It came my turn to work and I was throwing out rocks which were loose like corn in the crib, and cats went among them like rats among the ears of corn. I moved a big rock, "Look under

here, boys, I see him, hand me gun, I'll shoot him." Bang-bang. Out he came and away he went to another hole. "Boys, there he comes." Bang-bang-bang. "He will get to another hole. No. Tommy will kill him with a rock." By this time he was so badly injured he gave up. "Listen, boys, I hear the dogs coming with another. "Look out, bang-sure enough, when they came up they had the third for that day. One weighed twenty-eight pounds.

Get in Touch With the World.

The man who gets "out of the swim," so to speak, who loses his touch with the great, pulsing world about him, who secludes himself in his study or laboratory, and deals only with books and theories instead of with men and things, will soon find himself going down grade.

It is not living in the world of yesterday, nor in the world of to-morrow, but in to-day's world, that counts. We must know the world and the day we are living in, and keep in responsive touch with the great movements of civilization.

A great many men have lived in the past, and have been educated in mediaeval methods instead of modern ones. They have lived in history, spending their time in buried cities, in dead philosophies, in exhausted theories, until they are dried up. They have gathered all their nourishment from the past. They are as much out of place in the present as a bird of paradise would be at the North pole. Their physical sustenance is the only thing that ties them to the actual world of to-day. Their mental food, their reflections are all in the past, and yet they wonder why the world does not appreciate them, why they are not in touch with it, when the fact is that they are really strangers in a strange land. They have no sympathy with the struggles of the present, with the tendency of the age, or with the great movements going on all about them.—"Success."

Winter Entertainment.

Charles A. Green, editor of Green's Fruit Grower, has prepared and copyrighted an entertainment known as the "Congress of All Nations," which may easily be produced in any community. This entertainment has proved profitable in raising money and is entertaining and instructive to those who witness its presentation. It is suitable for church entertainments. Mr. Green originated this little play for the purpose of raising money in his own church where it was a great success. The whole matter is in type and will be sent prepaid for twenty-five cents, or we will send it free, as a premium, if you will request it at the time you send fifty cents for your subscription for Green's Fruit Grower, for one year.

Storing Apples and Pears—In some German experiments, it was shown that apples wrapped in tissue paper or newspapers, then placed in boxes lined with peat dust, kept well from November 1st to May 15th following. Eleven out of the fourteen varieties stored in this way averaged over 80 per cent. of perfect fruit. Pears did not keep as well. In connection with this experiment, apples and pears were simply layered in peat dust. These kept much better than those wrapped in paper, remaining in good condition well into July.

Photographer's Assistant: "Mrs. Van Perkins complains that her portrait don't look like her." Photographer: "Complains, does she? She ought to be grateful."—Tit-Bits.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

HANDSOME DRESSED DOLL FREE

With Chair and Doll's Food. GIRLS

send us your name and address and we will mail you 26 pieces of Art Jewelry to sell at only 10c. each. No trash. Every one you offer it to will buy one or more pieces. When sold send us the \$2.00 and we will send you at once, by express, this

HANDSOME DRESSED DOLL

Nearly one and one-half feet in height, imported directly from Europe for us. This doll has a beautiful blonde head, blue eyes, pearly teeth, long natural golden curly ringlets, hat, dainty shoes and stockings that can be taken off, lace-trimmed underwear, elegantly and stylishly dressed. A magnificent creature of doidom, sweet and pretty as a picture; will be a source of endless pleasure and amusement to little ones. This illustration is very much smaller than the doll, but it gives an absolutely correct idea of how it looks. It is from a photograph just taken, and shows the doll all dressed just as we give it FREE. A drawing could be made so as to look better than the doll itself, but this is direct from the photograph, and

Photographs

Tell the Truth

Understand this is no printed cloth or rag doll that has to be made up and stuffed, or a cheap paper doll, such as some concerns give, but a real Dressed Beauty Doll. With the doll we also send a handsome Doll's Chair, which we are confident will please you. In addition we will also give you, entirely free and send in the same shipment with the Doll and Chair, eight pieces of indestructible Doll's Food; it comes mounted on fine China plates two inches in diameter, and we send the following assortment: One plate each of Roast Chicken, Cold Ham, Lobster, Blue Fish, Pickles, Plum Fudding, Grapes and Oranges. The food is colored perfectly natural, and we know it will delight you. It is something entirely new and novel and will be wanted by all your playmates as soon as they see it.



Our Patrons are Extremely Well Pleased with Our Premiums, as these Letters Show:

Iola B. Mills, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Doll received this p. m. all right. I think it is lovely. Well paid me for my work."

Mrs. F. Cousin, Jacoby, La., writes: "Doll received and we are more than delighted with it. It surely surprised my little girl, and she is delighted."

Mrs. Charles Gray, Paines Point, Ill., writes: "Received doll all right yesterday. It was all right; many thanks."

Rosa Fehrenbach, East Bottoms, Mo., writes: "Received my doll from you and was very much pleased with it. I thank you."

Mrs. J. W. Hallard, Easton, Pa., writes: "Received doll for selling goods and was very much pleased with it. Will answer any question any one may ask concerning it."

Lullie Richmond, Harrisburgh, Pa., writes: "I received my doll and was very much pleased with it."

Katie Livingstone, Tulan, N. Y., writes: "I received the doll Friday all right and it was just as nice as I expected. Thank you kindly for sending it so promptly."

Mrs. G. E. Folger, No. Foxboro, Mass., writes: "The doll received O. K. and was very much pleased with it. It was perfectly satisfactory, and I must thank you for your kindness."

Mary Welch, Mills, Mass., writes: "I am very much pleased with my doll. My mother would like to know how much you would sell a doll for without selling any goods."

Frances Colston, Wakefield, R. I., writes: "I received my doll in due time and am very much pleased with her. She is beautiful."

Elizabeth Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I received the doll with great pleasure, and it is very nice. Many thanks for promptness in sending it."

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OR TREES

etc., have been the standard of excellence for nearly half a century. Everything of the best at right prices for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden and Greenhouse. We send by mail postpaid Seeds, Plants, Roses, Bulbs, Vines, Small Trees, etc., and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction, larger by direct deal will insure you the best and save you money. 49th year, 44 greenhouses, 1000 acres. **THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,** PAINESVILLE, OHIO. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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Our Correspondence.



GRAFTING OLD CHERRY TREES.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

"I have about 500 cherry trees planted 18 feet apart, that were grown from the seed of the common cherry. They are 8 years old from the seed and have made good growth, but have borne little or no fruit. What few cherries that were on them were small. Can they be grafted? and if so, would it pay? What would be the best kinds to graft with? How and what time of year should it be done? Sometimes I think it would be best to consign them to the brush heap."—Charles W. Robinson, Michigan.

Reply: Cherries and plums are more difficult to graft than apples or pears, therefore I cannot give you much encouragement about succeeding in grafting so many cherry trees successfully. Large cherry branches when cut off do not heal over so rapidly as do apple and pear trees, therefore here is another difficulty. These trees could have been budded a year or two after planting but could not be budded now they are so old. If you can get an experienced grafter to graft these cherry trees early next spring perhaps it would be worth trying.—Editor.

Mr. Joseph Weintraub, N. J., asks Green's Fruit Grower for advice. I reply as follows: I am unable to name the apple you send me. Yes, I would apply the manure around fruit trees and blackberry bushes this fall in preference to next spring. The fall rains and the melting of the snow will wash the fertility of the manure in about the roots of these items and be more helpful than if applied in the spring. Corn stalks are a better winter mulch for strawberries than manure for the reason that they do not contain the seeds of grass or weeds, but manure does in almost every case contain these seeds which do great injury to strawberry beds. Thus it is better to enrich the soil where strawberries are planted the year before planting them. But if this has not been done the land can be enriched by applying manure this fall in the way of a mulch, being careful not to cover the ground too heavily so as to smother the plants. I do not advise planting fruit trees on low wet soil. Perhaps the dampness of the soil is the reason why your plum trees have not done better, but I do not think I would dig them up and transplant them.

A subscriber of East Dixmont, Me., writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has twenty-five Wealthy apple trees that came into bearing this year, but that the apples were so badly cracked they were not worth picking. If this is the nature of the tree he wishes to graft them at once. He asks how to prevent apple trees from sprouting from tree close to the ground; also how far north peaches can be grown. In reply I will state that the Wealthy is a beautiful red apple and I have not known it to crack, but some years the apple scab fungus attacks apples worse than others and I would wait another year before grafting. I do not know of anything to prevent apple trees from sprouting about the roots except to cut them off as low down as possible. I cannot say just how far north peaches can be grown, but find they can be grown further north than is generally supposed.

MORE ECONOMICAL USE OF COAL

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

The strike in the anthracite is over, but the subject of fuel is an important one. I fancy a short history of the amount of coal and its value will be of interest and I will begin with my native township of Fell. It is a little more than four miles square. The D. & H., Erie, O. & W., Northwest Co.'s, and others are paying tax upon four thousand acres. From my knowledge of it there are veins aggregating ten feet thick, if so there are ten thousand tons of merchantable coal to the acre, in addition to this there is one half this amount of fine coal, which will all be used some day. We now have a long list of figures: 4,000 acres, 15,000 tons to the acre at \$5.00 per ton would buy some of the small states. This town-

ship of Fell could furnish the United States three and a half years, or at \$5.00 per ton would build three and a half isthmus canals. The object of this article is not to encourage extravagance. I wish it would last a thousand years. It is safe to say Fell has a hundredth part of the anthracite, if so the coal supply should last three hundred and fifty years. More is being discovered, and to-day there is more knowledge on the subject than ever.

Scientists tell us that we waste, lose or throw away 90-100 of the heat from our fuel. Now is there a way to save part of this loss? I will give one plan. This was not an expensive arrangement, and will furnish heat for a large house in cold climate. A large box stove with a large fire box incased in tubes (water pipes.) All the large rooms are to be provided with drums and boilers, and all connected by pipes which are kept warm by one fire, the circulation of hot water being continuous. The fuel is dry hard wood and coal. They cook upon this stove. I also saw in the large cities steam pipes wasting heat that should be saved. Why not pipe this heat, also some of the heat that goes up the chimney, carry it all over the town and return it to be reheated as in the hot water plan. This last is my philosophy but may not be practical, yet if it brings out the wisdom of some one wiser than I, and our mines are left to us a thousand years instead of three hundred and fifty, and the masses are warmed at a cheaper rate, the object of this writing is accomplished.—D. C. Kenyon, Pennsylvania.

"Death hath a thousand doors to let out life, I shall find but one."

"There's nothing certain in man's life but this, That he must lose it."

"The golden key That opens the palace of eternity."

"There's nothing terrible in death; 'Tis but to cast our robes away, And sleep at night without a breath To break repose till dawn of day."

"Death's but a path that must be trod, If man would ever pass to God."

"Calmly he look'd on either life, and here Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear; From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisf'd, Thank'd Heav'n that he had lived, and that he had died."

"Dar'st thou die? The sense of death is most in apprehension."

"Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death, Come grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st."

"Tired, he sleeps, and life's poor play is o'er."

Green's Fruit Grower wants you to work in your own locality at \$15.00 per week.

Write for particulars and conditions. Our object is to increase the circulation of our paper. We will pay you well for your services, in cash. You should begin work soon, therefore do not delay in applying for this position. It is work that any young or old person can do. Men, boys, girls and women have succeeded at such work. A subscriber from Canada called recently and said that it took him but a short time to get up a club of subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower. Send for particulars without delay.

Kieffer Pears for Great Britain.—John S. Collins & Sons of New Jersey have shipped their fourteenth carload of Kieffer pears to London, Liverpool and Glasgow up to October 4th and are still shipping. The pears arrive in good condition. They have about 25,000 Kieffer pear trees in bearing now, different ages. John S. Collins was the first man to plant Kieffer pear trees on a large scale, says the American Agriculturist.

Have you dug and housed those dahlias, canna and gladiolus bulbs, those beets, carrots and other vegetables? Green's Fruit Grower tells you to cover dahlias bulbs lightly with dryish sand in cellar. The other bulbs should not be covered. Simply leave on the clump of roots all the earth possible and place in the corner of your cellar.

A standard barrel is needed for apples, which is of the capacity of a flour barrel, that is seventeen and one-eighth inches in diameter of head, twenty-eight and one-half inches in length of stave, with a bulge not less than sixty-four inches outside measurement.

"Ye who love the haunts of nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the branches,
And the rain shower and the snowstorm,
And the rushing of great rivers
Through their palisades of pine trees,
And the thunder in the mountains,
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in their eyries;
Listen to these wild traditions,
To this song of Hiawatha."

Many a broadcloth man owes it to his marriage with a calico woman.

Wise the woman who manages her husband and keeps the secret from him.

Many a married man firmly believes that in union there is strength—also that the aforesaid strength isn't equally distributed.

A philosopher says it is better to be alone than in bad company; but some men are in bad company when they are alone.

The man who always wants the most for his money should never propose to a woman who jars the scales at less than 200 pounds.

Rome Beauty is becoming exceedingly popular throughout the West, and Eastern fruit growers are just learning of its value, and are top grafting it into their orchards. It is a good producer and holds well on the tree during heavy gales of wind since it has a long pliable stem.

"The first thing to be done is to get the people who are owners of orchards to understand that an apple tree requires the same careful handling as any other crop," said the professor. "They need to get the idea out of their heads that apple trees require no attention."

Three hundred million feet of logs were cut on the Penobscot river, Maine, last season. This is the biggest harvest ever known, and nearly half of it is for the manufacture of paper.

Why is a plausible man like an unrifled gun? Because he is a smooth bore.

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SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Money Refunded after Six Months' Trial If

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is not perfectly satisfactory to you. My superior location in Ohio on Lake Erie enables me to construct the very best Steel Range at the lowest possible price. Coal, Iron, Steel and other Steel Range materials are cheapest here. Freight is low and labor is the best. Large complete factory with the best facilities, run by men who have had 20 years' experience, insures you getting the "top notch" in a Steel Range at a positive saving of \$10 to \$20. Freight paid east of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee river.

Sent Free. My complete catalogue of all sizes and styles with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use, with book describing the good and bad points of a Steel Range, which you should see whether you buy of me or not.

CHESTER D. CLAPP, Practical Stove and Range Man, 205 LYNN STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.

SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL



A Tea Kettle boils quicker on my Chimney than on my Stove.

I can hold my hand over my Chimney. No waste heat, I use a ROCHESTER RADIATOR.

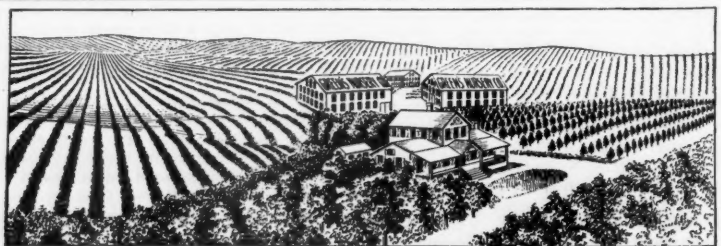


Rienzi, the great Roman Tribune, said: "Happy is the man who has no blood of kindred to avenge." We say—Happy is the man who has no loss of fuel to regret. Such are the USERS of the ROCHESTER RADIATOR. They feel like proclaiming from the housetops, "Stop an unjustifiable waste, save 1/2 the fuel and rejoice." Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,

10 FURNACE STREET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



View of Green's Nursery Co. Farms, Rochester, N. Y.

Home of the Thanksgiving Prune, Red Cross Currant, Corsican Strawberry, Rathbun Blackberry, Wilder Early Pear, Worden Seckel Pear, York State Prune, American Blush Apple, and other new and rare varieties of fruit.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money buying from us direct, instead of agents. Let us price your list. Now is the time to order for Fall Planting.

Get, now, \$1.50 tree, free with \$7.00 order.

Send for free Fruit Catalogue, also Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, etc. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION,
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING,
VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

All four papers 1 year for \$1.25. Publisher's price, \$3.00. See other liberal offers on another page.

REYNOLDS EXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.

UTILITY OF THE MIDDLEMAN.

There is a growing dissatisfaction with the exactions of middlemen among producers, and notably among producers of fruits. Consumers also share in such dissatisfaction when they perceive what a great advance over the receipts of producers they are obliged to pay, but the loss to individual consumers is much less than to individual producers. Middlemen are of two classes; first, those engaged in commerce, and second, those engaged in transportation. There is more fault found with the first than with the second class. Produce must be moved from where there is a surplus produced to where there is a deficiency, or there would be congestion of markets and sales could be effected only at a great sacrifice. Transportation is now quite low where shipments are large and facilities good.

Complaints of producers are loud of those commercial middlemen who intervene between producer and consumer, and exact heavy commissions on sales, nevertheless I think that honest middlemen are often a great help to producers in aiding in the sales of their products in distant markets where it would be inconvenient for them to attend to the sales in person. I remember well my first experience with that class in New York city, nearly fifty years ago. I had some produce to dispose of, which I learned by the market reports in the New York Weekly Tribune, was selling at much higher prices in New York than at my near village market. I wrote a relative in business in New York, asking him to refer me to a reliable, competent broker and he at once sent me the name and address of one to whom I made shipments. He made prompt returns of sales, accompanied by checks and I saw that the prices he obtained were among the highest reported in the Tribune and after deducting commission and express charges the balance was much more than I could have obtained in my home market. I afterwards shipped apples, pears and potatoes to the same broker with satisfactory results. He sold Virgalieu pears for as high as \$25 a barrel for which they were paying but \$2.50 a bushel in my home market. He was an honest and capable middleman and I was a gainer by employing him. But I am aware that there are brokers who are not honest and will make incorrect returns.

During the past season I was forcibly impressed with the advantage to fruit growers in having a reliable middleman. For several years past a certain man had bought up a large share of the apples and pears in Monroe and the adjacent counties at good prices, putting them in cold storage until the supply was reduced and prices advanced. Last winter this buyer became insolvent and was not in the market when the season arrived for marketing pears, and although the pear crop was decidedly short, it was difficult selling the quantities thrown upon the Rochester market at much lower rates than pears were sold for when there was a much larger yield. Fruit growers were greatly rejoiced when the latter part of the season this middleman had made arrangements to enter the market again.

This problem of marketing is one of the most important and difficult that confronts the fruit grower. He may learn all he can about growing, picking and packing, about producing large crops of first class fruits but if he is unable to sell it at remunerative prices the business will not prove profitable.—P. C. Reynolds.

Of Value to Horsemen.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully.

"It is the mind that maketh good or ill. That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor; For some, that hath abundance at his will Hath not enough, but wants in greatest store; And other that hath little asks no more, But in that little is both rich and wise. For Wisdom is most riches; fools therefore They are which fortunes do by vows devise Sith each unto himself his life may fortuneize."

New York Trees Long Lived.

When talking of apple growing one frequently hears comment upon the short-life character of apple trees in the Western states, says Twentieth Century Farmer. While on a trip this fall through the famous apple region of Western New York the writer picked apples from trees from which he picked fruit in the year 1848, and those trees were then larger than any I have seen in Nebraska, probably over 40 years old, making them nearly 100 years of age now, and they were healthy and productive, having a heavy crop this year.

Not many, however, of that age were seen, but enough to show that the apple tree has great longevity when grown among its most congenial conditions. The subject of the cause of this longer life of these trees in the East naturally came to mind, and I attribute it chiefly to the difference in soil, which there is a hard clay, with a liberal admixture of stones and gravel, causing a slow growth, thus exemplifying the universal law of nature that everything which is long lived is slow of growth. Whether the soil also gives the superior quality to apples grown in that section is not so easily determined, but it probably contributes to it. Certain it is that orchards situated near large bodies of water are everywhere more productive than those not so situated.

The most productive orchards of that great apple country are on the north slope of what is called the Ridge road, which runs practically parallel to the south shore of Lake Ontario and from three to eight miles therefrom, from Niagara Falls eastward 150 miles; and there is where I picked the fruit mentioned. The soil along this slope is a very gravelly surface, with hard clay subsoil. This slope was once the shore of Lake Ontario.

It may be of interest to note that the fruit picked from the old trees mentioned was a late harvest apple, the name of which I don't know, and another a fall apple, called there the twenty-ounce Pippin. An old acquaintance, who has lived there sixty years, assured me that the old trees had missed bearing a good crop only two or three times during that time. Western New York is also the natural home of the pear, the clay soil seeming remarkably congenial to its thrift and productiveness, the yield this year being immense.

Johnny—Mamma, should we pray for other people?

Mother—Certainly, Johnny.

Johnny—Well, then, can't you say my prayers for me after this?

When Daddy Plays His Fiddle.

When quiet settles o'er the farm,
An' night takes place uv day,
An' all the stock is housed an' fed,
An' supper cleared away,
Then daddy takes his fiddle out,
An' tunes the E and A,
An' then the G string with the D,
An' then begins to play.

He seems a diffrent man whene'er
His fiddle's in his hand;
There is a bond between the two
That's hard to understand.
An' ma she sets an' knits away,
An' dreams her dreams uv old,
While daddy's fiddle takes 'em both
Way off to lands uv gold.

No doubt they spy a shady lane,
An' hear the song uv birds,
An' see themselves, two lovers there,
With hearts too full fur words.
I've heard big bands an' orchestras,
Church organs an' the rest,
But fur sweet music frum the heart,
I like my daddy's best.

—Joe Cone in Sun.

Winter Spraying.—The spraying of fruit trees during the winter should not be neglected, says American Cultivator. Before the leaves start the trunk and every branch of the tree should be well sprayed with a solution of one pound of copper sulphate in twenty-five gallons of water to check scab, codling moth, bird moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, plum curculio and San Jose scale on apple trees, to be followed up after the blossoms fall by the regular bordeaux mixture of four pounds each of sulphate of copper and lime to fifty gallons of water. Some prefer to use six pounds sulphate of copper instead of four pounds, but we are not sure that this is any better than the other, while for peach trees that have put out their leaves the use of three pounds of sulphate of copper to six or nine pounds of lime is thought strong enough for fifty gallons of water. But we are now speaking of a winter spray before the leaves come out. The mixture of fifty pounds each of lime, salt and flowers of sulphur is used on the Pacific coast for the San Jose scale, but in our Eastern climate it does not seem to be as effectual, as the frequent rains wash it off. A mixture of pure lime made as a thin whitewash and used on peach trees two or three times in the winter has been recommended as a spray that will keep the leaves and buds from starting early enough to be killed by the spring frosts.

The apple crop of the United States for 1902 is estimated at 43,000,000 barrels, as against the 27,000,000 barrels of 1901. This year New York will stand first with 6,250,000 barrels, Ohio second, Pennsylvania third, and Michigan fourth with 3,400,000 barrels. The crop of Kansas will be but 600,000 barrels, and the yield is light all through the southwest.

Notwithstandin' de good dies young,
I ain't got any objections ter bein' gray-headed.

Hit's onpossible ter love ye' neighbor ez yo'se'f, except on de days w'en he pays you back de \$10 what he owe you. One-half de people in dis worl' makes deyse'f pufflicky miserable tryin' ter be happy.

Some folks looks on heaven ez bein' fur off, w'en all de time hit ain't half a mile fum home.

De rich man is mos' ingnirully 'flicted wid de dyspepsia; an de po' man don't git enough ter eat ter have it.—Just From Georgia.

A mingling of clove and lemon flavors in the afternoon tea is delightful. Drop a whole clove into each cup just before serving.

How a Woman Paid Her Debts.

I am out of debt, thanks to the Dish-washer business. In the past three months I have made \$600.00 selling Dish-washers. I never saw anything sell so easily. Every family needs a Dish-washer and will buy one when shown how beautifully it will wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes. I sell from my own house. Each Dish-washer sold brings me many orders. The dishes are washed without wetting the hands. That is why ladies want the Dish-washer. I give my experience for the benefit of anyone who may wish to make money easily. I buy my Dish-washers from the Mound City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write them for particulars. They will start you in business in your own home. L. A. C.

Baldwin Apples For Sale.

We have left unsold about one hundred barrels of Baldwin apples which we offer, carefully graded, at \$1.75 per barrel, on board cars here, or in small lots at \$2 per barrel. Apples are of fine quality here this year.—C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

Thanksgiving Prune is the most remarkable of all prunes or plums.

Keeps for months like an apple.

In condition for a dessert at dinner as fresh fruit on Thanksgiving Day and later, ripening on the trees October 1st.

Recognized as the most valuable new fruit of the age.

You have only to test it to be convinced that it is the greatest market prune, as well as the best for home use, since it can be marketed when picked, or weeks or months later as you may elect.

The acme of high quality, great productiveness, vigorous growth, and large size.

 \$17.95 For Fanning Mill with grain outfit for cleaning wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans and chest and corkle board, sieves for clover, timothy, flax or millet extra. Our Big Catalog gives over 40,000 prices on things you use every hour of your life.	 \$7.95 For this set blacksmith tools 1 forge, 18 in. anvil, 6 in. fan, weight 60 lbs; vice, anvil, Hardy drill and three drill bits, 2 hammers, 1 set of stocks and dies, 6 taps, 3 dies, 1 pr. 14 in. pinchers, 1 pr. 30 in. tongs, 1 farrier's knife, 1 chisel. Do your own repairing. EVERYTHING in blacksmith tools, bar iron, bolts, horse shoes, anvils, etc. 1/2 lb. on to 200 pounds and over.	 \$6.95 This Scale Only Size of platform 17 1/2 x 36 Weighs 50 to 600 lbs.	 \$1.00 for manure fork. All kinds of duck, rubber and fur coats. 60 cts. for iron sheller, shells any kind of corn. 10 lbs. as 100 different tools, 1,000 cuts hardware and other hardware.	 \$1.95 buys this brace and bit set, brace has 10 in. screw, also jaw, 12 warranted sugar bins, size 4 1/2 x 10 in. 1 screw driver bit, 12 other sets. A complete set carpenter's tools \$5. 40 to \$10.95. Our catalog illustrates 7,000 different tools, 1,000 cuts hardware and other hardware.	 27c for granite grey enameled steel coffee pot 1 qt., 2 qt., 3 qt., 4 qt., 5 qt., 6 qt., 8 qt., 10 qt., 12 qt. sizes. 12 quart pail, 40c; 5 quart milk pan, 15c; 1 screw dipper, 5c; 9 qt. tea kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c.	 17c for granite grey enameled steel coffee pot 1 qt., 2 qt., 3 qt., 4 qt., 5 qt., 6 qt., 8 qt., 10 qt., 12 qt. sizes. 12 quart pail, 40c; 5 quart milk pan, 15c; 1 screw dipper, 5c; 9 qt. tea kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c.	 45c for granite grey enameled steel coffee pot 1 qt., 2 qt., 3 qt., 4 qt., 5 qt., 6 qt., 8 qt., 10 qt., 12 qt. sizes. 12 quart pail, 40c; 5 quart milk pan, 15c; 1 screw dipper, 5c; 9 qt. tea kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c.	 17c for granite grey enameled steel coffee pot 1 qt., 2 qt., 3 qt., 4 qt., 5 qt., 6 qt., 8 qt., 10 qt., 12 qt. sizes. 12 quart pail, 40c; 5 quart milk pan, 15c; 1 screw dipper, 5c; 9 qt. tea kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c; 10 qt. milk pan, 40c; 10 qt. stewing kettle, 45c.
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Send for Our Catalogue cut this ad out and send it to us we will mail the catalog FREE. MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALE

10,000,000 BOXES

Greatest in the World

A MILLION AMERICAN NURSING MOTHERS keep themselves and their babies in splendid health with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. The wonderful things CASCARETS do for mamas and their babies have become known through kind words of those who have tried them, and so the sale is now nearly A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. Mama takes a CASCARET, baby gets the benefit. The sweet, palatable tablet, eaten by the nursing mother, regulates her system, increases her flow of milk, and makes her milk mildly purgative. Baby gets the effect diluted and as part of its natural food — no violence — no danger — perfectly natural results. No more sour curds in baby's stomach, no more wind colic, cramps, convulsions, worms, restless nights. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped O.O.C. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



Drunkards Cured Secretly

Any Lady Can do it at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

A new tasteless discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. Heartily endorsed by W. C.



OUR PAPA DON'T DRINK ANY MORE.

T. U. and all temperance workers. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister, or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 4101 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and he will mail a trial package of Golden Specific free to show how easy it is to cure drunkards with this remedy.



FAT
How to reduce it.
Mr. Hugo Horn, 244 E. 65th St., New York City, writes: "I reduced my weight 40 lbs. 3 years ago, & I have not gained an ounce since." Fully reliable & harmless as when first used. In order to demonstrate the wonderful merits of Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder, every person who will address the B. G. Jones Co., Elmhurst, N. Y., will receive a large trial package in plain sealed wrapper, absolutely free. Tablet No. 3 is an unfailing bust developer for ladies. Price 50c. No samples given as it costs too much to make. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

DON'T BE SO THIN. FREE REMEDY.

Many ladies and gentlemen who cannot complain of any kind of sickness are abnormally thin and cannot find any medical treatment which will correct this condition. Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder is not for the invalid but for those who are sick, but also for those who appear well and hearty, but cannot acquire sufficient flesh to round out the form. In dyspepsia, indigestion, all stomach troubles, debility and nervous diseases, no remedy is so prompt and powerful. In order to demonstrate the wonderful merits of Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder, every person who will address the B. G. Jones Co., Elmhurst, N. Y., will receive a large trial package in plain sealed wrapper, absolutely free. Tablet No. 3 is an unfailing bust developer for ladies. Price 50c. No samples given as it costs too much to make. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

NEURALGIA quickly cured with Vital-Vine neuralgia plasters. To introduce this ideal appliance for the relief of intense pain, will send one plaster with doctor's booklet for 15c. If this paper is mentioned.

HANFORD VITAL-VINE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE HAIR SWITCHES.
FINEST HUMAN HAIR, ORDINARY COLORS.
2 oz. 20 inches, \$0.90 3 oz. 24 inches, \$2.25
2 oz. 22 inches, 1.25 3 oz. 26 inches, 3.25
2 1/2 oz. 22 inches, 1.40 4 oz. 28 inches, 4.00
Remit five cents for postage.

All short men, three strands. Send sample lock of hair. We can match perfectly any hair. All orders filled promptly. Money refunded if desired. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, WIGS, Curis, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., free. We send switches by mail on approval, to be paid for when received. If not satisfactory, return to us by mail. In order to introduce this ideal appliance for the relief of intense pain, will send one plaster with doctor's booklet for 15c. If this paper is mentioned.

ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO., THE HAIR GOODS HOUSE, 112-14 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR
DUBV'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copper, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs and flowers. It costs ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail for 25 cents. OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

EYESIGHT RESTORED
You can have someone's eyesight by writing Dr. Coffee for his famous free eye book. Contains 80 pages; colored photographs of eyes from life. An eye history. Contains eye tests; worth \$5 but it is free. Tells also how to cure cataracts, scums, sore eyes, failing sight—all eye troubles with painless medicines, at small expense, at home. A. J. Palmer, Mcleone, Iowa, was cured of blindness in 3 months. Hope for everyone. Advice free.

DR. W. O. COFFEE, 861 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia

FREE
Life size Paris Dolls, an elegant Sterling Comb and Case. Six Aluminum Engraved Hair Pins and a Beautiful Chamale Pen Wiper. Read our Remarkable Offer: Anyone sending six boxes of our famous Success Headache and Cold Cure Tablets, at 25 cents a box, will receive absolutely FREE an elegant Sterling Dressing Comb and Case, 6 Engraved Aluminum Hair Pins, a Beautiful Chamale Pen Wiper and a stylishly dressed Life size Paris Doll, each having beautiful dresses, trimmed with blue and red, 24k gold hair, rosy cheeks, dainty stockings and cute slippers, so dolls can be dressed to your taste. We make this remarkable offer to introduce our famous Tablets. Write TO-DAY and we will send Tablets by mail, when sold send us the \$1.50 and we guarantee to ship all five premiums at once. FREE SUCCESS REMEDY CO., Dept. H. New Haven, Ct. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

FIG. 404.—Willow Twig. FIG. 405.—Winesap.

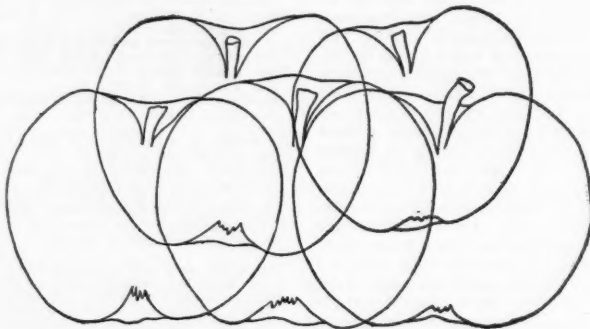


FIG. 406.—Northern Spy. FIG. 407.—Pilot. FIG. 408.—Rome Beauty.

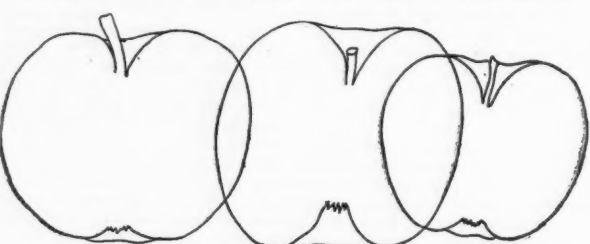


FIG. 415. Yellow Transparent. FIG. 416. York Imperial. FIG. 417. Red Canada.

The above cuts illustrate a novel method of showing the outlines of apples. Green's Fruit Grower has permission to re-engage these from Thomas' American Fruit Culturist. John J. Thomas was quite an artist and I do not doubt that he drew these outlines with his own hand. He was one of the best men the world has known. The above illustrations are intended to illustrate well known and popular varieties of apples, not only in the outlines of the fruit itself but the length and character of the fruit stems and the calyx. Fruit stems and the calyx are more often considered in identifying varieties than the shape of the fruit itself.

Good Cheer Departm't

HOW TO KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frederick Sylvester O'Flyng.

The duties, responsibilities and trials of husband and wife are great; henceforth they are to gild the home with love. But the duties and responsibilities of father and mother are even greater. They must teach the innocent child right from wrong, must endeavor to imbue the youth with love of country and a sacred regard for its own honor, they must tenderly guide the first footsteps and watch and admonish in later years, until the child has become a mature being with all the attributes of noble manhood, or a disgrace and sorrow to the parents.

One thing above all others that parents should do, if possible, is to keep the boys at home nights. It has been said that "Satan sets most of his traps for young people at night." The dance hall and club room are open at night and these are places where the young men should not go, but how pre we to keep them at home? There is one way to do it and that is to make home attractive. If your home is made as attractive as possible your boy will not be likely to wander far away, especially at bed time. Let him have company and play games at home; give him means of amusement. It's a boy's nature to seek the company of other boys, it's his nature to want to be amused, his young heart craves society and entertainment, let him have both at home. It is a splendid idea to get your boy interested in physical culture. Get him a set of boxing gloves, a punching bag and a pair of dumb bells; supply him with books on physical training. Get him to take pride in his own strength. Teach him to train his muscles and make of him a crank, if need be, on exercise and foods, then he will not intentionally do anything that will impair his strength, and late hours and loss of sleep are two great enemies of health.

If your boy does not become interested in physical culture but is more interested in reading then you should give him books, plenty of them and good ones. Books are cheaper than cigars and whisky. There are various magazines to be had at the low price of 10 cents per number, and all contain good, pure, instructive and interesting articles from the pens of some of our greatest thinkers. Don't say you can't afford to buy books for your boys. Then there are the evening papers, only 1 cent each. You can entertain your boy at home one whole evening for 1 cent, or ten even-

ings for the price of a glass of whisky, and he would probably drink several if he were out with wild boys instead of at home. Give the boy a room by himself, fit it up nicely for him, including a table and a book case. Give him the privilege of inviting other good boys to spend the evening with him whenever and as often as he may choose. Encourage him to keep a file of the leading magazines, and buy him good books. They will cost you a few dollars but in the course of a year, if you will figure a moment, you will see that it does not cost as much to save your boy as it does to ruin him; then too, if you save him you have the boy left and he will be a joy in your declining years.—Continued next month.

"Odds and Ends.—A dinner of fragments is often said to be the best dinner. So are there few but might furnish some instruction out of their scraps, their odds and ends of thoughts. They who cannot weave a uniform web, may at least produce a piece of patchwork."—Hare.

Grow Old Gracefully.—We often notice how young persons try to make all their attractions count to make themselves interesting and agreeable. This habit is laudable and should be more generally practiced. If this is admired in the young why is it not equally laudable in older people? Why should they not, when the charms of youth are waning, strive yet the more to merit respect and esteem, to entertain, to educate and enlighten the circle in which they move. These thoughts were brought up by the question of sympathetic, yet outspoken little Mabel, who asked, "Grandpa do you always ache?" "No," said he, "why do you ask that?" "Cause you wrinkle your face and groan so much." How often it is we allow trifling cares and sad thoughts to corrugate the brow and then call it grow old gracefully. It is no sin to study the glass and see if that dimple has really changed to an ugly wrinkle, if so laugh it away. Have a bright, cheerful greeting every ready, dress becomingly and tidily, bury your own sorrows and ever aim to brighten and beautify the pathway of all and you will seldom have reasons to groan in spirit and say, "Oh! no one cares for me, I am old and faded." A homely verse occurs to me called "The Two Caskets."

There's a leaden casket down in my heart, That is heaped with heavy things— The stones I have gathered along the way, The thorns I have plucked from day to day, And the heart's own broken strings, But I've hidden that casket low and deep, From the guess of a day and the read of sleep, And snapped the lock on the sombre keep And thrown the key away.

There's a golden casket down in my heart That is full of treasures glow, The smiles that have greeted me on my way, The roses that bloomed and sweeter stay In a scented after blow, And the treasures break from this golden keep Through the risk of day and the guess of sleep, And I slip the lock, and sly the peep, For it's open night and day.

—Coll.

Shirking Responsibility.—Little three and a half year old Hattie stood by the peddler's basket, with shining eyes, looking at the bright trinkets, when the peddler says, "What do you say, little girl, can I have a kiss for a penny?" "No," said Hattie, who was chary of kisses, "I dot a penny." "Can I have a kiss for this," he said, holding up a string of bright beads. "Yes," said Hattie, holding out a chubby hand for the trinket, then running to her mother, said, "Now mamma, you kiss the peddler."—L. J.

Beautifying the Farm Home.

The most successful farmers pay some attention to the beautifying of the farm home, says Farmer's Review. The man that takes no interest in the surroundings of his habitation will usually be found to be the man who has not enterprise enough to succeed in his general farming operations. Trees well placed are an immense addition to the home and not only increase its desirableness to the occupants, but make it more valuable in the market. What is more dreary than a farm house in a bare spot with no touches of nature near it? The children in that house will get out into the great world as soon as possible after getting big enough to do so. Beauty is a power everywhere, and no less in the farm surroundings than elsewhere. Let it have sway on the farm. Plant trees, perennial shrubs and flowers, and make permanent places for annual flowers. Above all and in addition to all have a nice lawn. It will cost money and labor, but it will be worth all that it costs in both. These things will make the boys and girls love the farm and keep them from leaving it. If forced out into the world they will often come back to the old home beloved because of the beautiful things that exist there.

Don't believe the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It was here first.—Burdette.

Success does not consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one a second time.—H. W. Shaw.

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet.

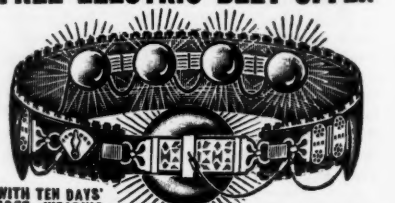
No Medicine Required—External Remedy Which Gives Immediate Relief Mail Free on Approval.

We want every one who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a trial pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the State of Michigan than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by drawing out the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 1279 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



WITH TEN DAYS FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HIRSHBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us. WARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street,
New York.



A PRODUCING MINE EARNING DIVIDENDS TO-DAY.

I offer the readers of Green's Fruit Grower a safe, conservative investment which will pay not less than 17 1/2 per cent. dividends on money invested. Dividends will begin in April next, and the Managers of the Company say that the net profits now being made will enable them to pay 12 per cent. on par value of the stock. This means 30 per cent. on investment.

The Company owns 42 mining claims, about 800 acres, extending over a mile on main vein of the Mother Lode of the Index District, Washington. The ore is very rich and unlimited in quantity. An 80-ton mill is now running to its capacity, turning out concentrates assaying 52 per cent. copper, 70 ounces silver and \$3.00 gold per ton. Fifty men now working and this number will be largely increased on once.

500-TON MILL. For the purpose of increasing capacity of mill to 500 tons per day, erecting a Smelter, etc., the Company offers a small block of Treasury Stock at 40 cents per share, par value \$1.00. Fully paid and non-assessable.



VIEW OF 500-TON MILL.

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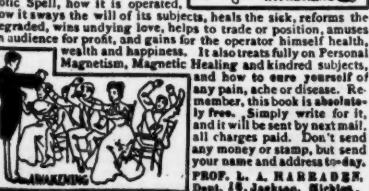
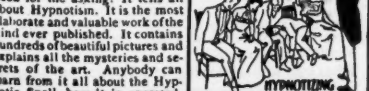
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PROF. A. KARASER, Dept. 18, Jackson, Mich.



Among the Rocky Mountains.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. Alex. Gordon.

I wake the memory of summer days Among the mountains old and grand, Where aspens keep their trembling ways Beside the pines, that guardian stand; Of noisy brooks, and springs so cold, Of singing birds, and chipmunks bold, Of butterflies, on silent idle wings, Of ants and bees, those busy things, Of shady nook and sunny height, Of moss, of ferns and blossoms bright, Where all things mingle as in dream, So beautiful and perfect seem. Creation's open book for man, Proclaiming God since time began, And everywhere and every hour Reveals His goodness and His power.

Low Headed Trees.

"What do you believe are the advantages of lowheaded trees?"

I am very sure that I cannot emphasize and encourage the planting of low-headed trees too much. The advantages other than what I have mentioned are that the trunks are shaded and never catch the direct rays of the sun. The flatheaded borer seldom, if ever gets into them. I do not think that I have a borer in my orchard. In the next place, the picking and the trimming are more than half done standing on the ground. These are two very great items of economy and I will say pleasure in doing the work, says F. P. Vergon, Delaware county, N. Y., in American Agriculturist.

Furthermore, it occurred to me last summer to test the temperature during the hot weather of the two systems of pruning. I procured two thermometers, that registered alike. I placed them in like positions under each tree. Both loaded with apples, one trimmed the ordinary way, with branches from four to five feet from the ground and the other the weight of fruit and foliage caused the tips of the branches to rest on the ground all around the tree. I watched the temperature at 7 o'clock, 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the evening. I found that the temperature ranged from 21-2 to 31-2 degrees cooler under the low-headed tree than the other. The wind was evidently the cause of the variation. Both thermometers were in the shade all the time.

I was very much pleased with the experiment. There is no doubt the cooler we can have it under the trees the less evaporation takes place and the humidity is better preserved, during the heated term. Again, lowheaded trees suffer very much less from high winds or storms of any kind and are more easily sprayed. Thus far, I have found nothing in favor of high-headed trees. If there is anything in favor of a long legged tree I would like to know what it is.

Cost of Transportation, per Ton Wages per Mile in Cts. Day in Cts.

Country—	Day in Cts.	Wages per Mile in Cts.
China	10	1.10
Japan	05	0.23
Russia	02	0.34
Italy	02	0.26
Austria	0225	0.50
Germany	015	0.80
France	019	0.90
England	026	1.04
United States	0069	2.60

From this it will be seen that in China, where the cost of transportation amounts to 10 cents per ton per mile, wages average only 10 cents per day, says Leslie's Magazine. In Japan, which, by reason of a small railroad system and fair means of water communication, has reduced its average cost of transportation to 5 cents per ton per mile, the wages are about 23 cents per day. In Russia and Italy, which of the civilized countries have the lowest railroad mileage in proportion to population and a high average cost per ton per mile for transportation, the average wage is only 34 and 26 cents per day, respectively. In Germany, France, and England, which approximate each other in the average cost of transportation per ton per mile and in their average mileage of railroad in proportion to their population, there is a fair approximation in the average wage. While in our own country, where we have the greatest railroad mileage in proportion to our population and the lowest cost of transportation, we have the highest average wage to be found, in the world; the highest wage, in fact, of which there is any record in history!

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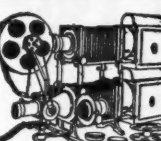
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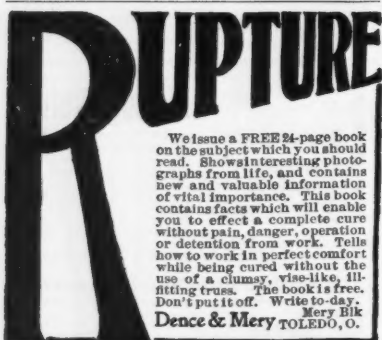
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Fruit on the Farm.

We propose to keep up the agitation for fruit on the farm till we are satisfied that every farm, or practically every farm, is growing enough fruit for the use of the farmer's family, says Farmer's Review. There is not a farm of any kind where at least some fruit should not be grown. It may not pay to grow pears or peaches or even apples on some farms, but where one kind of fruit is impossible, another kind will flourish. This is particularly noticeable as we go north. Many of the tree fruits, like the peach, will not grow in high altitudes, but, on the other hand, berries of all kinds flourish exceedingly. We are told that in Alaska berries of many of our common varieties grow in greatest profusion, and that, too, on the edge of the Arctic ocean. In the United States there is no locality where fruit may not be raised. The strawberry is ubiquitous, growing from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, to the Canadian border. Blackberries can be grown on most of our farms. Below a certain latitude varieties of Japanese and European plums flourish, while north of that the American varieties are in their glory. Where apples can be grown which is on most of our farms, they should be planted, and planted every year. It should be a part of the general plan of the farmer to keep up the efforts to have fruit for his wife and children.

Among the newer varieties of apples which promise well are Mammoth Black Twig, Northwestern Greening and McMahon did finely with us and gave us magnificent specimens, but they ripen too early for this latitude, says Professor W. J. Green, in American Agriculturist. Longfield is a very prolific variety and also very fine in appearance when properly matured, but it also ripens too early. Bismarck is a beautiful variety but it does not seem to be such a precocious bearer as has been stated. It has not borne as early with us as Ben Davis and Gano. Gano does much better in the northern part of this state than Ben Davis because of its better color. Rome Beauty is the apple for Southern Ohio, but it has also proved to be excellent for Central and Northern Ohio, coloring up finely. York Imperial is doing well in all parts of the state but scalds easily in cold storage.

Baltimore has never received the recognition that it ought. At the station and in many other parts of the state it seems to be giving regularly good crops. Its fine color seems to recommend it. Jonathan is one of our best early winter sorts. It does not attain large size but its high quality and beautiful color make it a good market sort. Yellow Transparent is our best early variety followed in time of ripening by Duchess of Oldenburg, which is probably the most profitable early sort of all. Baldwin still takes the lead for Northern Ohio. Ben Davis has been very widely planted in all parts of the state, but we believe there are many better varieties for this section. Walter Peace has fruited with us for the first time. It is a very beautiful and choice fall variety, almost equal to the Gravenstein in quality.

A grapevine on the wall of a building or on a little trellis at the side of it seems to require no room excepting for its foothold on the earth, and it bears more freely than those that stand open. Even though it shades the windows a little in the summer days, it need not exclude the sunlight in the winter. With a little judicious pruning, and the fall of the leaves it can be kept within proper bounds, and one can have a crop of most delicious and wholesome fruit right at his door for the trouble of picking, and it will scarcely cost more than that.

Nobody seems to know what cause it is which produces those delicate and beautiful lines in maple, known as bird's eye. Some people think they come from the hundreds of little branches which shoot out all over the trunk of the tree as soon as a clearing is made around it. Expert timbermen say that is not the case. The one way to tell a bird's eye maple tree is to cut it. There are no outward signs by which one can judge.

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All along the rugged pathway of life many obstacles are encountered. From the humblest walks to the highest positions of affluence, says Rural World Grit, difficulty besets the way. The successful accomplishment of any object is only reached through unremitting toil. In the pursuit of the end desired grit is the general rule for its attainment and is one in which there is no exception.

The motive power that moves all things, that makes governments, that creates opportunities and produces material results is contained in the one short word—grit. The person endowed with the necessary characteristic—that of persistent and energetic effort—embodied in the crowning influence, grit, is the finally successful one.

Every experience in life, the laborer at his daily task, the mechanic in his vocation, the professional man in his career, the merchant behind the counter, teaches practically the great object lesson that grit is the mainspring that permeates all success, and the lack of this one's quality is the substance of all failure. Grit, then, is the master moving power of the world.

An Antidote for Worry.—Correct breathing is the first part to cultivate in the pursuit of beauty, just as it is the first step toward improvement in health. As a woman breathes, so she is; for the poise of the chest is the keynote to the whole figure. When the chest is in proper position the fine points of artistic wearing apparel and all the little frills of fashion are seen to the best advantage.

To breathe correctly, keep the chest up, out, forward, as if pulled up by a button. Keep the chin, the lips, the chest on a line. Hold the shoulders on a line with the hips. The observance of these directions will insure to golf skirts and rainy-day costumes a real dignity and picturesque effect. Breathe upward and outward, as if about to fly, drawing in the air with slow, deep breaths and letting it out gently. This conscious deep breathing, repeated ten or twenty times at intervals during the day, tends to expand the chest permanently, to give it classic poise and style. Repeated four times, it is said to be a cure for worry.

About two years ago, the city of Vancouver adopted the septic tank system for the disposal of its sewage. There are three tanks, located at different points in the city. One of these disposes of the sewage of a district having a population of 5,000 people. The tanks are covered, as the bacteria work in the dark. On a recent visit, I found a scum between two and three inches thick over the surface of the tank; this scum, I was informed, is composed of the little microscopic insects which consume all the solid matter. The tanks had been in full operation for about eighteen months, only clear water had been discharged, and yet there was but a small layer, less than one-half of an inch thick, of ash remaining at the bottom of the tanks.

"Here's to that bundle of sentient horse nerves, with the heart of a woman, the eye of a gazelle, the courage of a gladiator, the docility of a slave, the proud carriage of a king and the blind ebullience of a soldier; the companion of the desert plain; that turns the moist furrows in the spring in order that all the world may have abundant harvests; that furnishes the sport of kings; that, with blazing eye and distended nostril, fearlessly leads our greater generals through carnage and the smoke of battle to glory and renown; whose blood forms one of the ingredients that go to make the ink in which all history is written, and who finally, in black trapings, pulls the humblest of us all to the newly sodded threshold of eternity."

Marriage was ordained of God; it is cowardly and selfish to shun it, and think by so doing to skip the toil and trouble allotted to women and eat our bread and pancakes in the sweat of some other brow than our own, says Mary Sidney, in Farm Journal. We must get married if we would fill our appointed mission on earth. The matrimonial market is open to all, but it is the most uncertain market in the world, and one is liable to make bad bargains therein. The laws of the land are against lotteries, but marriage, which is generally recognized as a lottery of the first water, is encouraged, nay, it is even laid on us as a necessity.

"The fungus this year is the heaviest ever known and was caused by a surplus of wet weather. There is no real danger, however, if the apples are left on the trees, or, if picked, left in piles in the orchard until a killing frost, with the temperature from 32 to 34 degrees, is experienced. This will exterminate the bacteria or fungus."

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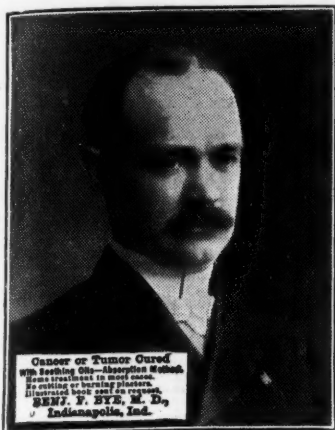
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Bananas have forty-four times the nutriment of potatoes, the staple of many northern countries of Europe, and thirty times that of rice, the main item on the daily board of more than a billion people on the globe. With transportation facilities perfected, such heart-rending scenes of famine as have been witnessed in India, Russia and elsewhere would be made impossible.—New York Herald.

Patience is the king of content.—Machomet.

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A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Any one who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles, or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.



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Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form, whether in man or woman, entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

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If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

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Shipped on approval
anywhere in U.S. No money in advance. All kinds, all styles, direct from factories. Avoiding salesman's expenses and dealers or agents exorbitant profits saves you from \$10 to \$40. Estab. 1838. 220,000 sold. Testimonials from every state. Reference: First Nat'l Bank, Chicago. Send for big illustrated catalogue showing all styles and samples of work.
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WOMEN TO DO SEWING Binding Specialties, \$4 per 100. Can make six an hour. Material sent free, prepaid. Send addressed reply envelope for full particulars. Universal Co., Dept. 213, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Go South Write to **A. JEFFERS, Norfolk, Va.**

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To Good Men and Women introducing our King Butter Separators. Produce Best Grade of Butter from Cream or Milk, Sweet or Sour, in less than 5 Minutes.
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Building an Apple House.

Some ten years ago I built an apple house that will hold 500 barrels, three tiers high. The building is 20x24 feet. The front is on a level with the surface, but the rear declines a foot. The inside of the wall is filled up with coal ashes as protection from "varmints," as well as frost, and the outside of the wall banked up with earth. A strong frame with 6x10 inch studding and rafters was boarded on both sides and celled under the roof. I had this well filled with sawdust throughout the building, excepting I used coal ashes between ceiling and roof. The windows with double shutters were put in one door, wide enough for two men with a barrel to pass through with ease, with a single and double door, the latter opening on the inside and shut only in cold weather, writes R. Barnhart in the New England Farmer. The floor is laid with six inch boards one inch apart, with a six inch pipe entering under the upper end of the floor and extending two feet under ground, 100 feet away from the house toward the northwest, and in upright position ten feet high, with a four foot tunnel turned in same direction. The house has a ventilator on the top in the center and with this great current of air coming in under the floor, the ventilation is complete. It is my own idea, taken from the ocean steamships, forcing air down into their ships. Besides the air coming under the ground this depth and distance is rather cool in summer and moderate in winter. Slight changes of the weather do not affect the uniformity of the house. The fact is, in summer, you will find a cool atmosphere in the house, as well as moderate in midwinter. I have had Baldwins put in when picked from the trees, in open barrels, that have not had over a dozen rotten apples in a barrel, when marketed in February. I then had fresh, well kept apples that had lost none of their fine flavor and bright appearance, which is very desirable. You do not want those from a close cellar after using those that are kept in this way. The sawdust caused the whole structure, except the roof, which had the coal ashes, to take the dryrot.

(Air spaces need not be filled in any way. Air will fill them, and air is the best frost proof material. No floor is needed except for second story.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.)

We know of one horticultural mentor who a few years ago ridiculed the argument of a landscape gardener who was teaching deep preparation of the ground, says American Gardening. He said any tree could grow in six inches of soil and it was useless labor to bother by giving it more. Mr. Pettigrew, Superintendent of Parks, Boston, in an address before the recent convention of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents, reduced the argument to a monetary basis by stating that of every \$20 spent in tree planting \$19.50 should be spent in putting the ground in a proper condition. Boston contains some of the most instructive park lessons to be found anywhere, and Mr. Pettigrew's words will bear thinking over.

The Balata Tree.—Investigation about a year ago showed that the balata tree grows in abundance along thousands of miles of the Amazon and its tributaries, but that the Brazilians were rapidly cutting the trees for firewood and building material. Since then the production of gutta percha from this source has been begun. Each tree yields an average of three and one-half pounds, and a competent bleeder can prepare forty to fifty pounds per day, one man's work producing as much sap as twenty men can get from rubber trees. The gum is ready for shipment after being fermented and then dried.

The Railroad Gazette tells a story of the late George M. Pullman. Many years ago he was offered a mahogany log for \$3,000 to be cut into veneers. It was supposed to be a very fine piece of wood, but this could only be determined by cutting it. He declined the offer, but agreed to take the log cut into veneers for what it was worth. The owner had it sawed and was paid \$7,000 for his veneers. Anyone who can discover the secret of determining the interior nature of wood from the outside will have a fortune.

"I wonder what make's a man's hair fall out so fast when once it starts?" "Worry," answered the man who always has an explanation ready. "Nothing tends to make a man bald so much as worry, and nothing worries a man so much as the idea that he is becoming bald."—Tit-Bits.

Grandpa—Willie, why do you study grammar?

Willie—So I can laugh when people make mistakes.

ASTHMA

Can be cured by
THE
Kola Plant



A New and Positive Cure for Asthma has been found in the Kola Plant, a rare botanic product of West African origin. So great are the powers of this New Remedy that in the short time since its discovery it has come into almost universal use in the hospitals of Europe and America for the cure of every form of Asthma. The cure wrought by it are really marvelous. Among others Mr. C. B. Slade, Los Angeles, Cal., writes March 8, 1902, that Himalaya saved his life, and through his recommendation thirty-five or forty others have been cured by it. Mr. W. O. Coblenz, No. 7 LaSalle St., Cleveland, O., writes that he suffered for years until Himalaya cured him. Physicians and change of climate did him no good. Mrs. Lidelie Hodgkins, Old Town, Me., writes that Asthma was her worst enemy but Himalaya cured her completely. Mr. Alfred Lewis, editor of the Farmers' Magazine, Washington, D. C., testifies that after eight years continual suffering, especially in Hay-fever season, Himalaya completely cured him. Hundreds of others give similar testimony of their cures of Asthma of five to fifty years' suffering by this wonderful new remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to The Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

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Mr. Russell made \$1,500 the first five months. Mr. Wise, of S. D., \$12, 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., \$9 first day. Mr. Doerg, of Mo., \$10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., \$17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., \$69.50 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for **QUAKER VAPOR BATH CABINETS**. Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make \$20 to \$40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. **WORLDWIDE QUAKER**. We're old firm. Capital \$100,000.00. Write for New Plan, Terms, Etc., FREE. Address, **WORLDWIDE MFG CO., No. 5 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

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12 Cactus postpaid for \$1, 5 for 50c., 2 for 25c. 100-page book on cactus and catalog, 10c., free with order.
A. BLANC, Oak Lane, Phila.

RAW FUR SKINS WANTED.

Price list free. High-grade S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels and Belgian Hares for sale.
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REGULAR \$300.00 OUTFIT WITH ELEGANT PICTURE SLIDES, OR BIG SCREEN, DOLL \$15.00. SEND 50 CENTS IN SILVER DEPT. K. HART MFG CO. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

25 CTS. will bring you an elegant full sized mantle piece cover, pillow cover, or table cover. Free particulars. **MERCANTILE MFG. CO., 677 East 135th Street, New York City.**

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PAYS to write for our 250-page free book. Tells how men with small capital can make money with a **MAGIO LANTERN** or **STEREOPTICON**. Address **McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.**

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will cure you. New home remedies. All diseases. Send for Booklet. S. H. Platt Co., South-corn Pines, N. C.

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Wanted A few more men **AGENTS** For Mrs. Gen. **JOHN A. LOGAN'S Grand New Book THIRTY YEARS IN WASHINGTON**, or Life and Scenes in the National Capital. Magnificently illustrated, low in price, no competition. Any man or woman can easily earn \$75 a month. Outfit free. We pay freight, give credit, extra terms, exclusive territory. Address **A. B. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.** Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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WE SELL THE CELEBRATED DUPONT AND MARCEAU INSTRUMENTS at about one-half the price others charge for inferior goods.
FOR SPECIAL OFFER and inside prices on everything in Brass Instruments, Supplies, etc., Big Bargains in Cornets, Drums, etc., write for Free Catalogue of Brass Band Instruments. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**



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Don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 126 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Michigan, for a free trial package of a treatment that will reduce your weight to normal without diet or drugs. The treatment is perfectly safe, natural and scientific. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally, and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.

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I can sell or exchange your Real Estate for whatever you need—cash or property elsewhere. My system is unique, original and successful. I ask no fees in advance, I get no pay until your property is sold. Write for my plan—it's free. Send 10c. coin or stamps for Bulletin. GEO. W. READ, 829 Dun Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES New work for spare time, making sofa pillows, slippers, mittens; \$8 to \$15 weekly. No canvassing. Send stamped, addressed envelope. New Textile Mfg. Co., Erie Street, Chicago.

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It costs you nothing to own this beautiful Stem-wind Watch, Chain and Charm. Write at once, and we will mail you, postpaid, 19 packages of Blaine to sell for ten cents each. Send us the money you get for it, and we will forward you the Watch.

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the kind that writes. Beautiful fancy black holder, durable, convenient, and serviceable. Send only 15 cents in coin securely wrapped, and the pen will be sent by mail, postpaid. Address, Frank N. Vailie & Co., Murphysboro, Ill.

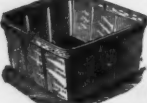
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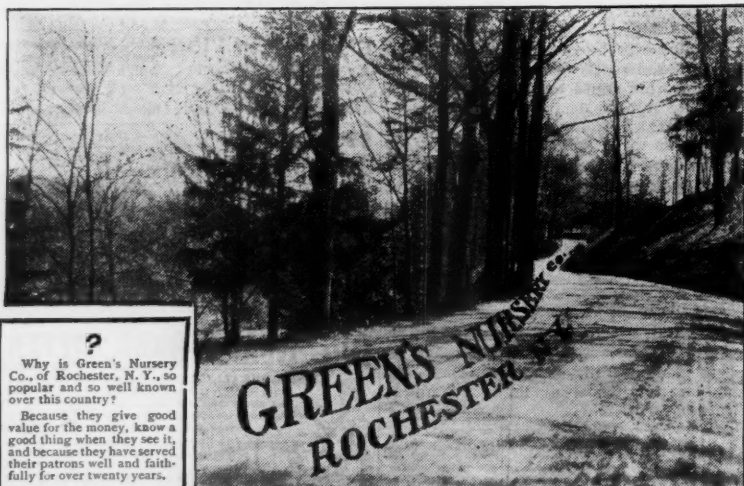
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FREE TO LADIES

We pay the freight. To every lady who takes orders for 50 cans of our Baking Powder, etc. (on our Plan No. 79) giving free to each customer a beautiful Gold & Floral Decorated China Fruit Set of 7 pieces, we give this handsome upholstered Couch free. Fitted with large steel springs. Covered with beautiful Velour; Fringed on bottom. No money required in advance. Send your name & address & we will send you our order blank, plans, etc. We will send you this Couch, Baking Powder, etc., & allow you time to deliver goods & collect the money before paying us one cent. You run no risk; we pay the freight & will trust you. Write to-day. KING MFG. CO., 242 King Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

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is the earliest, easiest worked and most productive land. By using tile you get rid of the surplus water and admit the air to the soil. DRAIN TILE meets every requirement. Make also Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encasement Side Walk Tile, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 30 Third Ave. Albany, N.Y.



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HOW TO USE THE COIN HOLDING CARD SENT OUT WITH THIS ISSUE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We send with this issue of Green's Fruit Grower a card for mailing coin, with subscription blank attached. Our instructions are as follows for using this card: Place the coin intended to pay for one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower on the circular spot on the card marked for the coin, then turn down the two corners of the card over the coin at the points indicated by the dark lines at each side of the circle. Then fold over the end holding the coin till it falls flat upon the card. This device holds the coin firmly in position where it cannot wear a hole in the envelope, and insures safe delivery. If you prefer to send one or two cent stamps for your subscription, please do so. Will you favor us by sending in your subscriptions without delay for the coming year, and greatly oblige.

The Whitest Courier has these lively items of rural life in Georgia:

"Three candy-pullings and one big 'possum supper are scheduled for this week.

"Five widows will be married on Tuesday evening next. This will leave six more in the fold—all winsome and willing.

"Cane grindings are in order. We will make enough sugar this season to sweeten the toddlers of the old colonels for a year to come.

"There will be a literary barbecue Wednesday morning. It is expected that all the geniuses in the country will be present."—Atlanta Constitution.

Great men are great indeed until you get acquainted with them.

What women like about a sad play is that they can cry in plenty of company.

A man can always tell how much a woman likes him by the way she makes it plain that she doesn't.

The less a man has to say in his own house the more some women will let him know he ought not to say it.

Some women are so deceptive that when they are swearing they can make you think they are singing hymns.—New York Press.

An unruly horse precipitated fourteen persons 300 feet down a mountain in Colorado last Tuesday, and not one of them was killed. Do you wonder that people go to Colorado for their health?—Brooklyn Eagle.

FREE RHEUMATISM CURE!

If you have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, when drugs and doctors fail to cure you, you write to me and I will send you free a box of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others among them cases of over 40 years standing. This is no humbug or deception, but an honest remedy which has enabled hundreds of persons to abandon crutch and cane. Address: JOHN A. SMITH, 936 Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

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We pay the freight. To every lady who takes orders for 50 cans of our Baking Powder, etc. (on our Plan No. 79) giving free to each customer a beautiful Gold & Floral Decorated China Fruit Set of 7 pieces, we give this handsome upholstered Couch free. Fitted with large steel springs. Covered with beautiful Velour; Fringed on bottom. No money required in advance. Send your name & address & we will send you our order blank, plans, etc. We will send you this Couch, Baking Powder, etc., & allow you time to deliver goods & collect the money before paying us one cent. You run no risk; we pay the freight & will trust you. Write to-day. KING MFG. CO., 242 King Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

The Successful Man.

He believes that strict integrity is the foundation to all legitimate business success. He places no limit to his ambition, since the field is free to all and work is the price of progress, says Toronto Business.

He pushes for more business in busy seasons and, if customers are scarce, still pursues.

He depends on his own exertions and abilities, and they reward his confidence.

He practices strict business economy and does not condescend to penuriousness.

He is not utterly defeated by defeat, nor careless from success.

He is honest, not only from policy, but from principle; he considers success, lacking self-approbation, as failure in disguise.

He pays promptly and collects as he pays, rather than pay as he collects.

He is courteous in manner and appreciates the commercial value of cordiality.

He thinks first and deeply, and speaks last and concisely.

He possesses executive ability to a degree which renders him appreciative of the valuable points in employees.

He is careful in details, knowing that they are the mortar which binds his operations.

He realizes that the prime object of business is to make money, and he therefore refrains from extreme competition in prices.

An early crop—the small boy's first haircut.

With some 5-cent cigars you get at least 6 cents.

The eight-day clock is a hard worker and a chronic striker.

Sometimes it is his life-abilities that increase a man's assets.

Much of the charity that begins at home is too feeble to get next door.

Any small boy in his first pair of trousers feels sorry for his mother.

The skin-deep beauty of the rhinoceros isn't calculated to make him vain.

When it comes to a question of staying qualities the undertaker can lay the pugilist out.

If it is true that the good die young it is up to the oldest inhabitant to offer an explanation.

A cynic is a man whose disappointment is due to the fact that the world was made without his advice.

It sometimes happens that a man puts both money and confidence in a bank—and later draws out his confidence.

A Kansas man boasts of running the only strictly third-class hotel in the country. It is up to some Chicago landlords indignantly to deny this assertion.—Chicago News.

Commercial Apples.—Were I to name the business apples of to-day, says Fruit Grower, the list would read something like this: Ben Davis, Willow, York Imperial, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Wealthy and Grimes Golden. I say these cover the most of the business apples of to-day. Were I asked to name those that could be commercial apples of this part of the state of Missouri, I should say Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Shackleford, Grimes Golden and York Imperial. And now if you want to know what I think is the commercial apple of to-day I will say it is Ben Davis. I say that it will make more money in twenty years than any other apple in existence to-day.

"Why, there is Smith singing 'I want to be an angel.' I knew he wanted to be district attorney, but I didn't know he wanted to be an angel."

The remark was repeated to Mr. Smith, and quick as a flash came the retort:

"No, I have never mentioned the matter to Evans, knowing that he had no influence in that direction."

From Kansas—"It must have been a good deal of a calamity when the water overflowed your cornfield that wet season." "Not such a terrible calamity. When the water went away it left millions of fish behind. I let them stay there for fertilizers and raised the biggest crop of corn you ever heard of."—Chicago Tribune.

'So the engagement's off?'

"Yes; she advised him to practice economy, and he started in by getting her an imitation diamond."—Detroit Free Press.

Up to date—He—"I think that, in order to make a good husband, a man should practice self-denial." She—"Yes! But not preach it."—Brooklyn "Life."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Ad.

Dorothy—Say, auntie, is religion something to wear? Aunt Julia—My dear, why do you ask such foolish questions? Dorothy—Cause papa said you used your religion for a cloak.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW.

Probably you have heard of this famous motto for many years, but have you proved for yourself that Burpee's Seeds are the **BEST THAT GROW**? If not, write to-day for Burpee's Farm Annual for 1903—so well known as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is an elegant book of 184 pages, with beautiful colored plates and will be sent **FREE** to Planters everywhere; to others upon receipt of 10 cents, which is less than cost per copy in quarter-million editions. Write **TO-DAY. Do Not Delay!** It is sufficient to address simply

BURPEE PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE YOUR NAME CUT ON BRASS STENCIL PLATE FOR MARKING BAGS, BERRY CRATES, BOXES, ETC. Will send by Mail YOUR NAME 1 Inch Letters 25c. NAME AND ADDRESS 35c. ADDRESS H.C. ASHBERY, 29 E. SENECA ST. BUFFALO, N.Y.

LORD'S PRAYER Bangle Ring. Smallest Ever Colored. Or any Initial engraved Free. Rolled Gold. Warranted 8 years. 10c for either or 15c for both. VOKES Mfg. Co., 30 Western Ave., COVINGTON, KY.

650 FRINGE & MOTTO CARDS Verses, Rhymes, etc. (Your name on cards). 1 Ring, 1 Pin, 1 Dangling Skeleton (great fun), 1 Large glass of Rhyme, & Box of Greeting Cards (no trash). All SENT FOR 10 CTS. BIRD CARD WORKS, Montrose, Conn.

FREE Solid Gold-filled Ring diamond resemblance 2 garnets. Send name (we trust you for 10 boxes Foaming Tooth Powder sell at 10c get ring. Am. Supply Co. D. 13 Bridgeport, Ct.

I Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1747 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

One Lady Wanted in each vicinity to represent us. No canvassing. No capital required. We furnish everything. Married ladies preferred. People will come to your place for the goods if they know you have them. Write for particulars. Address M. S. CO., Station 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LADIES Writing at home evenings, \$7.00 week. Particulars free. Send addressed envelope. Filbert Dept. 588, Bx. 1411, Phila., Pa.

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